The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 193 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 27. 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	Egypt ..	8000	....	..
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
19th ,,	Simla ..	6000	....	..
26th ,,	Morea ..	11000	....	..
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Nevoja ..	12500	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	....	29th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th Aug.	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4769	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5145	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
25 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9289	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	5984	..	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	764
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umona" 5,500. 1st September 1914.
*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DWARKA, 1695 Thursday 27th Aug. Direct.
LHASA, 2184 Thur. 27th Aug. *6 p.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th April ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins are now been given up and in future three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Cook, Goanese preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore. 2416

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED.—KHANSAMAH to run catering Mess. Deposit of Rs. 200 required. Copies of testimonials and full details of contract to MESS SECRETARY, 69th Panjabis. Jhelum. 2417

WANTED—Young English gentleman desires BOARD RESIDENCE with refined European family. Full particulars and terms to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3643

WANTED a good NURSERY GOVERNESS. Hills in Summer, Ayahs kept. Good salary, apply with photo and full particulars to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3626

WANTED—Lecturer in Persian and Arabic (M.A.) at once. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply without delay, with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL B. B. College, Mozuffarpore. 2415

WANTED—for NATIVE STATES in Central India immediately EXPERIENCED GRADUATE HEAD-MASTER on Rs. 100/- SUPDTT. OF POLICE on Rs. 100/- to 125/- FOREST OFFICER—Salary according to qualification, and an UNDER-GRADUATE on Rs. 40 to 45/-. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3650

WANTED.—An Engineer for the Dewas State 2, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 100, plus Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance, and quarters. None who are not L.C.E.S. and Mechanical Engineers need apply. The appointment will be probationary for six months. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of September 1914, to the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Dewas State 2, C.I. 2418

WANTED—An energetic, painstaking and honest Secretary for the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Limited, Lucknow. Preference will be given to men possessing business aptitude, force of character, executive, administrative and intellectual capacity, with ability to enforce discipline and to control subordinates. A thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping a great recommendation. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications Bungalow and medical attendance free. Punkah and Tatti allowances during the hot weather.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed up to the 31st August, to the MANAGER, U. I. Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2411

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

MARRIED COUPLE wish to dispose of furniture comprising dining room and bedroom, crockery, glassware, etc., all new and in perfect condition.
Apply Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3633

FOR SALE 2 DUMPY LEVELS, THEODOLITE and STAFF, GRAMOPHONE with Records and Cabinet, Portable Electric Fan, D. B. 12-bore Gun, Revolver, Rowti Tents, Curios, Old Guns, swords etc. Apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3641

FOR SALE—INDIAN 7 H.P., twin, two speed, 1913, MOTOR CYCLE with best MILFORD SIDE CAR in splendid order; complete with accessories. Original Cost Rs. 1,595, wanted Rs. 995. Apply to Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3635

FOR SALE.

TENTS.—40 lbs. officers and 80 lbs. officers can be had from SUTOR & CO., Esplanade Road, Fort, on application. 2918

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Native Infantry handsewn and screwed soled boots also British Infantry boots can be had from SUTOR & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, on application. 2918

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY 28th instant, Household new designed valuable furniture, Milner's safe, sweet-toned Cottage piano etc. No. 5, Colaba Causeway, (near Apollo Hotel), opposite the Church. CRAWFORD and Co. 3633

TO BE LET.

TO LET from 1st October, the 1st Floor of MARINE HOUSE at Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply to Mrs. F. F. KARAKA on Ground Floor. 3645

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914, the timings of Through and Local trains will be revised. Timings can be ascertained from SHEET TIME TABLES exhibited at stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ATMARAM PRANJIVANDAS alias A. P. SHAH late of PAPDI in the Thana District Bania Hindu merchant.....Deceased.

JUGMOHANDAS PRANJIVANDAS of Papdi Hindu inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay a merchant brother of the said deceased—Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay. Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of August 1914.

Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
3652 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SHIRINBAI widow of FRAMROZ DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate at Gowalia Tank Road containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406 and 442 New Nos. B/2290 and 2319 and old Survey No. 58 New survey No. 2 A/7066 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 3395 (2) Street No. 61 (a) and bounded on the East by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy on the West by the property of Manekji Dorabjee Butcher on the North by the property of Dadi Limji Battleebhoy and on the South by the property of Jamsetji Cursetji Daroowalla.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121 Meadows Street Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 25th day of August 1914.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3639

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JAIJEE SHAPURJEE SORABJEE MISTRY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE CHOKSEY executors of the Will of the late SHAPURJEE SORABJEE MISTRY have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale, trust, possession inheritance lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 203 Collector's New No. 5065 Old Survey No. 408 New Survey No. 9383 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1496 Street No. 56 all which premises are situate in Cowasji Patell Street and Tod Street in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the said Cowasjee Patell Street and partly by the houses of Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Furdoonjee Cursetjee Boomla on or towards the West partly by the privies attached to the adjoining house belonging to Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry and partly by the Sweepers passage to the privies attached to the adjoining house of Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry and those of the premises herein described which said Sweeper's passage is the joint property of the said Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry and Bai Jaijee Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistry and Muncherjee Pestonjee Choksey as such executors as aforesaid and the said Hormusjee Sorabjee Mistry) on or towards the North partly by the house of Merwanjee Framjee Panday and partly by Tod Street and on or towards the South partly by the house and partly by the privies attached to it belonging to the said Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry and which said premises are now in the occupation of Bai Jaijee Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistry.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of August 1914.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
3646 Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai DINBAI widow of MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant administratrix of the property and credits of the late JEHANGIR MANECKJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed from payment of all Pension and Tax together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon known as Block No. 2 situate lying and being on the West side of Chunam Kiln Road now known as Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Lamington Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad on or towards the North by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor contracted to be sold to Lady Aga Khan and on or towards the South by a private passage and beyond it by another property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1798 (4) and Street No. 6 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1914.

BICKNELL. MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of HAJI KASAM HAJI EBRAHIM late of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant a Merchant widower .....Deceased.

1. HUSSEIN FAKIR MAHOMED residing at Bapu Khote Street outside the Fort,
2. HAJI MAHOMED JUSAB residing at Ali Umer Street outside the Fort, and
3. ESAK SIDICK residing at Bapu Street without the Fort all Mahomedan Inhabitants the Executors of the Will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay. Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of August, 1914.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
3644 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE POONA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DIVIDEND on PREFERENCE SHARES at 6 per cent. and on Ordinary Shares at 4 per cent. WILL BE PAID at the Registered Office of the Bank on or after 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914 on production of share certificates.

For The POONA BANK LTD.,
(Sd.) CHATOORBHOOJ RAMNARAYAN & Co.,
Secretary, Treasurers & Agents.
Poona, 25th August, 1914. 3642

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Austrian Lloyd Steamer "Franz Ferdinand" and "Ostmark."

Hansa Line Steamer "Wartenfels."

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be glad if all parties interested in the cargo of the above three steamers, now lying at Aden, will send in their names to the SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER as early as possible. It is proposed to take concerted action with a view to obtaining delivery of these cargoes and a meeting for this purpose will be convened later.

By Order of the Committee.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
3647 Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will take private offers for the sale of the machinery, types and furniture of the above Press lying in its old premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

For particulars of the goods and inspection of the same apply to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 182 CASES ANILINE DRY COLOURS.

On Wednesday, the 2nd September at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibulla and Company, sell by Public Auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi.

182 cases Aniline and Dry Colors.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

SALE OF 500 BAGS BRITANNA BRAND SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Nissim I. Bokhor, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers, Messrs. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons of Oomerkhady, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay the following:—

500 bags Britanna Brand large grain Crystal sugar each 2 cwt. net: shipped per s.s. Tangistan from London to Bushire and Mahomera (250 bags for each harbour) and insured with Lloyds against war risk.

The above will be sold in lots of 100 to 150 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid next day against delivery of shipping documents.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, p7th August, 1914

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS

OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamad Maha, DHOBIE TALAO

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khalakdina and Haji Joosubhoy Essa Kapadia, the Executors of the Will of Mr. Cassum Poonja deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following landed property THIS DAY THURSDAY the 27 th August 1914, at 5 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of parcel of Fazandari land org round (of which the Khoja Soonat Jamat are the Fazandars) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2878 and Street Nos. 235-237 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sir Tharia Topan and now belonging to Dattoo Hassam, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Peerbhoy Damji deceased and on the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, THE 28TH AUGUST, 1914, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th August 1914, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Church near Apollo Hotel, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room cushioned and silk-lined suite of sofas and chairs, handsome side and corner cabinets, fancy tiled top teapoys, marble top tables, rich engraving, table ornaments, vases, wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, Milner's special-made safe, sweet-toned phonograph with records, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, ice-box, etc., the property of E. N. Misry Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following estates—

Re Wasudeo L. Rege and his widow Jayantibai—One diamond and ruby ring. Small loose pearls, gold mohanmala, gold kada and gold ring, silver ware, such as gajaras, vallas, toe-rings, jars, big and small cups, spoons and forks, plate, salt cellars, feeding cup, etc., also iron safe on stand, wardrobe, chairs, wall clock, cotton, and silk wearing apparels, copper and brass utensils, etc.

Re Ruttonji Jamshedji Subedar—One lot of wearing apparels, such as woollen coat, trousers, jackets, velvet caps, pillow cases, bed sheets.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1914. at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the right, title and interest of above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539. New No. Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Baluwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Saltanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Randeria.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khambatta and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 27TH AND FRIDAY THE 28TH AUGUST 1914 COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) EACH DAY. A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN ELECTRIC GOODS, CONTRACTORS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 27th and TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 28th August 1914 commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by public auction in godown in Bank Street, Fort near the Bank of Bombay and next to our auction Rooms (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned who has purchased the remaining stock in trade of the Bombay Electric Stores, comprising:—

Marble switch boards, lamp holders, resistant boards, bundles of electric wires, porcelain clips, main switches, electric bulb elbows, bents, couplings, electric pendants, brackets, carbons, ceiling plates, ring holders, insulators, big lot of iron wire tubes of various sizes, porcelain tubes, 10 amp: cut outs 5 amp. cut outs, resistant lamps, lamp shades, bracket holders, hooks, fuse boards, volt meter, amp meter, table fans, plug cut outs, are lamps, switches, key cut outs, etc., etc., too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

Auction Sale of Pieces of Superior Venetians and Corded Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip Cords and Fancy Suitings, Worsteds, White and Knitted Serge, super-coloured Pinhead and Venetian Coatings, etc., suitable for the occasion of the coming Parsi New Year's Day.

On SATURDAY the 29th day of August 1914 at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., on Esplanade Road and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per S.S. "Macedonia" comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black and blue superior venetians and corded coatings, blue twill serge coatings, fancy coloured superior whipcord coatings, fancy coloured pinhead and venetian coatings, suiting and tennis flannels tweeds, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge, etc. of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BABA DHABU STREET, FUL GULLY.

Under instructions from Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas the Transferee of the Deeds of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Amtubai widow and Administratrix of Adamji Jeewanji Rangwalla and Tyabally Adamji and in pursance of the power of sale given under the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1910, and 19th day of March 1910 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and Hajiani Ashadbai widow of Haji Hassam Dada and in the Indenture of Further Charge dated 17th January 1912, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Popatlal Parbhudas of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will to-morrow, FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1914, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
PART I.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2587 new No. 9664 old Survey No. 1017 new Survey No. 4439 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward Nos. Street Nos. 122-124 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Rehmanji Tajbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwala.

PART II.

All that piece or parcil of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street, in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2587-2587 new No. 9602, Old Survey No. 1017 New Survey No. 4440 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates, and taxes under C Ward No. 6906 Street No. 116, 118, 120, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by property of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla being the property first above described and on or towards the South by the house of Hyderally Tajbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Daraaha, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TO-NIGHT IS AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M. TO-NIGHT IS

GALA NIGHT

COLOSSAL AGGREGATION OF STAR ACTS HERE TO-NIGHT.

BELLORA

THE AUSTRALIAN MIMIC.
IN HIS
UNIQUE IMITATIONS
OF
BIRDS AND ANIMALS
NOVEL. SCENIC EFFECTS.

Miss GABRIELLE HOPE

The dainty musical turn. Clever and original.
MUSICAL EFFECTS
ON THE
"GLOCKENSPIEL" "HANDBELLS"
"PIANO AND BELLS" etc. etc.

LES BAU MALAGAS

The greatest dancers ever seen East
IN THEIR
LATEST SENSATION
"DANSE L'AVIATION."

MISS VERA ROCHDALE

A PLEASING PERSONALITY IN
MUSICAL MELODIES.
Few artistes have had so delightful a reception as this artiste.

RUSSELL CARR

THE MILITARY VENTRILOQUIST
WITH THAT FUNNY LITTLE FELLOW
"TOMMY"
A most amusing entertainment.

THE GAIETY WAR FILMS

OUR ALLIES IN PEACE

POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling and Sensational Photo Play.

THE DEVIL'S EYE

3,000 FEET—IN 3 PARTS.

A Tale of a Lover and a Gang of desperate Diamond Thieves.

SEE DEATH CHEATED EVERY TIME.

See the jump from a high bridge into a barge passing on the river below.

THRILLS ! THRILLS ! THRILLS !

See the jump from a galloping horse into a motor-car racing by

ANIMATED CARTOONS

A New Weekly Feature
By FRANK LEAH,
The Famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan (Sumatra).	Manila.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Cebu.
Calcutta.	Malacca.	Iloilo.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpur.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	F. M. S.).	Canton.
Colombo.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Batavia.	(North China)
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Tsingtau.
Puket.	Saigon.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong.	Yokohama.
Ipoh (F.M.S.).		Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 84, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1. lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Steare's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The monsoon has been active in North-east India and Burma but very weak elsewhere. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Konkan and Mysore; local in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, Punjab hills, West Central Provinces and Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island one and a half inches; Moulmein four; Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Dibrugarh two; Tezpur one and a half; Gauhati and Silchar one; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Hazaribagh two; Chittagong one; Calcutta False Point and Gaya three; Bogra one and a half; Patna four; Chakrata, Simla, Marmagoa, Karwar and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in interior of south of the Peninsula.

Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer that arrived yesterday reports of normal monsoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Multan; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.48" of rain and Raipur 0.30". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts and at Chanda and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.21", Mormugao 1.06" and Karwar 0.96". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease in the area of rainfall to-day. Weather has been rainless or nearly so in north-west India, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast. On the West coast of the Peninsula rain has fallen in the region between Ratnagiri and Mangalore, while in the Central Provinces precipitation has been confined to the extreme eastern districts.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some isolated showers in the Central Provinces and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	100.2	82.5	77	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	82.0	65	..	9.32	4.99
Rawalpind ;	102.6	76.3	70	..	?	?
Lahore	101.5	83.4	63	..	14.68	2.60
Sirsa	100.4	76.6	60	..	12.90	..
Ambala	96.7	79.1	69	..	17.65	—0.43
Delhi;	97.1	..	68	..	14.97	—3.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.4	77.9	64	..	22.28	3.45
Mainpuri	92.6	79.1	77	..	16.05	—1.32
Jhansi;	94.6	77.0	73	..	21.60	—5.01
Cawnpore	89.8	80.3	77	0.04	21.25	—2.72
Allahabad	89.6	78.5	75	0.15	32.50	5.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	105.1	79.8	79	..	4.43	2.26
Karachi;	85.4	77.8	82	..	6.20	0.59
Ajmer	86.8	74.2	77	..	14.59	—0.60
Jaipore	96.2	72.3	72	..	21.63	4.80
Kotah	90.6	76.8	67	..	20.28	0.58
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	91.4	77.0	63	..	7.09	fl4.00
Dwarka	85.6	78.7	80	..	12.73	1.09
Veraval	82.1	77.7	84	..	10.13	—4.61
Rajkot	90.3	73.5	74	..	20.63	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	74.2	79	..	26.95	12.10
Surat	88.7	78.6	82	..	41.97	9.88
Ahmedabad	93.5	74.5	82	..	27.07	2.67
Deesa ;	89.1	72.0	81	..	22.26	3.70
Neemuch	83.1	72.0	82	..	23.52	—3.28
Indore	82.6	72.1	88	0.03	19.33	—2.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.1	74.1	89	0.48	37.97	—2.45
Saugor ;	81.4	71.8	86	..	28.18	—4.99
Hoshangabad	83.3	73.4	85	..	39.41	4.85
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	84.7	74.3	78	..	16.46	—4.55
Amraoti	81.9	72.8	84	0.03	17.61	—4.11
Nagpur	85.6	72.5	79	..	27.13	—5.54
Chanda	83.1	75.0	88	..	26.13	—0.56
Raipur	78.9	72.7	95	0.30	30.50	—3.86
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	78.0	85	0.07	50.81	4.30
Ratnagiri	82.9	77.3	87	0.21	10681	26.22
Mormugao	83.3	73.4	98	1.06	96.00	20.51
Karwar;	83.3	74.0	88	0.96	12885	32.21
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.7	72.2	68	..	17.64	5.53
Ahmednagar	70.8	65.2	88	0.05	11.71	1.06
Poona	79.4	69.7	88	0.07	24.50	9.24
Sholapur	85.3	68.3	88	0.09	17.67	4.55
Bijapur;	83.4	66.8	83	..	9.13	1.44
Belgaum;	75.4	66.3	92	0.07	73.77	41.13
Aurangabad;	84.3	68.3	79	0.01	18.79	2.70
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.1	72.2	77	..	41.02	17.09
Hyderabad	83.6	71.0	77	..	27.03	10.91
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	83.4	74.5	89	0.95	117.1	22.23
Calicat ;	81.1	74.3	93	0.08	85.39	5.61
Cochin ;	84.9	73.7	82	0.01	62.17	—0.31
Colombo	86.4	77.5	89	..	15.61	—0.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	91.8	77.6	72	0.01	17.23	0.54
Bellary	88.8	73 3	72	..	4.63	—1.06
Guddapah ;	92.7	75.1	74	0.13	12.49	0.05
Madras	96.9	79.9	65	..	12.22	2.24
Bangalore	81.9	65.5	91	0.43	8.87	—2.76
Combator	90.4	71.0	78	..	2.85	—1.06
Trichinopoly	98.0	77.1	69	..	2.53	—4.13
Negapatam	92.3	78.1	66	..	4.81	—1.54

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th August 1914 was 29"21 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuriel barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the farometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA
Bombay 25th August.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.722inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 ,,
Dew Point	75.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.827 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	257miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05inches
Total fall during month	11.93 ,,
Do. do. year	59.89 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft.
W	26	m 2 24	28 0	26	m 8 8	17 7
		2 26 a	27 0		8 37 a	15 9
THU	27	m 3 19	27 3	27	m 8 57	17 2
		3 10 a	26 7		9 23 a	20 1
F	28	m 4 25	26 5	28	m 10 6	19 2
		4 3 a	25 5		10 32a	1 2
S	29	m 5 45	25 10	29	m 11 54	17 6
		5 12 a	24 4		11 50 a	15
S	30	m 7 26	25 10	30		19 3
		6 42 a	23 10			16
M	31	m 8 46	26 5	31	m 1 43 a	20 6
		8 23 a	24 2		m 1 19	16 11
	Sep. 1	m 9 43	27 1	Sep. 1	m 2 32	21 4
		9 32 a	24 11		3 4a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 28 (Friday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 29 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 30 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 31 (Monday)	,, 6h 24m.	,, 6h. 55m.
Sep. 1 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 54m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21-0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26-5 m p. m.

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Tailors and Outfitters
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
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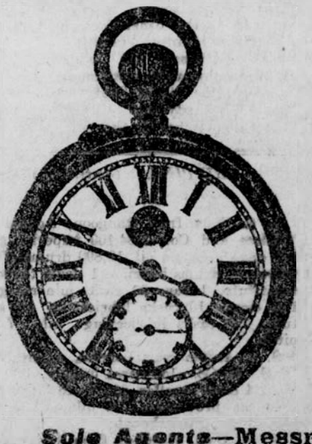

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

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35-37, APOLLO STREET,

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 26th.

S.S. Mansuri	Gore	Karachi Aug. 13
S.S. City of Calcutta	Millar	Liverpool Aug. 1
S.S. Malay Maru	Sukawa	Yokkaichi July 14

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Salsette	for Aden
"	*Karadeniz	for Jeddah
	*To Arrive	

S. S. Mansuri:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy's steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on August 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain R. Millar arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she had left on August 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Malay Maru, 3,325 tons Captain K. Sukawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokkaichi which port she had left on July 14, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 21st instant.

Wednesday, August 26th, 1914

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
B	Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co
C & R	Queda	Elton	M. M. & Co
D & E	African	Monarch.. Dakers	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	City of Sparta	McKeller	K.N. & Co
H	Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo
K	Penang Maru	Murazulme	N. Y. Kaisha
Q	Bankura	King	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
2	Warturn	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
5	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8	Gramesbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
12	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. A. Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Okhla	Mafles	M. M. & C
4	Mongara	Hewellp	M. & Co
6	Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
8	Erinpura	Reddock	M. M. & co
9	Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.
11	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
15	Elephanta	Cope	M.M. & Co
16	Sofala	Pittan	M. M. & Co
7	Bharata	MacDonald	M. R. &Co
	Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
8	Tamaka	Hollinshead	S. O. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Silverash	Seroggie	Hillson and Thomas

H. W P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

H. W V. D.

Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Blesmoor	Blakey	H. M. Soostri
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Streamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Hejaz	Fisher	A. S. N. Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Seye	
Linga	Outbush	M M & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. K
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Rheinfels	Welkamann	W. & A. G. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Vaidura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Vitawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wigham	

EXPORTS.

Aug. 26.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 1,147 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 150 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jaferbhoy; 60 cwts. chutney, H. Muncherji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

SWAZI (s) 28 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SWAZI (s) 330 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR PORT SAID (FOR ORDERS).

UMONA (s) 58,499 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

CLAN MACLACHLAN (s) 78,299 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU (s) 245 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

PENANG MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

PENANG MARU (s) 44 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

PENANG MARU (s) 4 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

PENANG MARU (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

PENANG MARU (s) 25 tons old iron, Ali Brothers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 25th.

Silver Bar Spot	24 7/6
Discount Fire Trade Bills.. ..	
Paid into the Bank of England ..	£ 474,000

Wheat White Karachi, 43-9 London excluding risk of War.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 24th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	1,600
Imports	6,000

Liverpool, August 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sale at Liverpool ..	1,600
" Day's Imports	6,000

Spot Prices are unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 24th August.

Silver	55¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 26th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
21 bars silver	37,500	London	National.
90 " "	150,000	"	Eastern.
39 " "	75,000	"	Chartered.
43 " "	75,000	"	Hongkong.
41 " "	75,000	"	Yokohama.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 17th August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	19*	21,137
B.B. & C.I. Railway	31	37,491

*Boxes and Bars.

EXCHANGE.

Only a small business is passing. Rates are unchanged as under:—

We quote:—
Banks' selling:—
T. T. ready 1s. 3d. 13/16.
D. D. mail 1s. 3d. 7/8.
T. T. forward Nil.
Banks' buying:—
Private D. D. 1s. 4d. 1/16.
Credits 3 m/s. 1s. 4d. 3/8.
60 d/s. Japan 149 (with war risk covered).

BULLION.

Spot silver in London was quoted 26 15/16.

In the local silver market the rate for ready bars has declined to 77-6. The tendency of the market is uncertain.

Bar gold is slightly easier.

We quote:

English bar gold .....Rs.	25-2-0.
Sovereigns (dragon) .....Rs.	15-0-0.
Ready bar silver (cum duty)...Rs.	77-0-0.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

In the Paper Market to-day, a few transactions for the 31st August delivery were reported at Rs. 92/12.

SHARES.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange was held this afternoon to consider what steps should be taken to finish off the business standing for the August and the September settlements. It is decided by the Board to close the Market *sine die* both for cash and forward transactions, and to facilitate the settlements the Board has fixed certain rates for several shares and have also determined the difference by the aid of which the business standing for the September settlement can be carried forward for the subsequent settlement. The Board has fixed the 7th of September as the day for making payment for shares and the 9th of September as the Settlement day.

SHIPPING. (Continued.)

IMPORTS.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—3,84,109 imperial gallons 130 cases kerosine oil, 12,890 drums 570 tins petrol, 50 drums benzine, 1 drum turpentine substitute, 1 case 20 casks mineral grease, 100 drums 10 casks lubricating oil substitute, 725 casks lubricating oil, 7 casks pitch.

S. S. Arabia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—150 cases brandy, 60 cases rum, 4 cases woollen goods, 16 bales paper, 17 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 4 barrels potash carbouate.

S. S. Clan Macphee from Delagoa Bay Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—5,998 tons coal.

COTTON.

The Market is irregular and there is almost nothing doing in contracts. The market for ready cotton is dull and no business is passing.

The rates are nominal and are as under:

	Rs.
Good Broach March 1915	211
Fully Good Bengal January 1915.....	141
Fine M. G. Bengal January 1915 ...	151
Fine M.G. Khamgam Akola Jan.	170
Fine M. G. Khandesh January	165

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	981 Bales
Wheat	4,312 Cwts.
Linseed	1,119 "
Rape, Rai etc	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed.....	511 "
Groundnuts.....	275 "
Castorseed	223 "
Rice	7,600 "
Myrabolams	1,119 "
Cottonseed	2,782 "
Mowraseed	398 "
Gram	2,539 "
Jowar:	Nil. "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	798 "

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SCHEME.

The following further contributions towards H. E. Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condition of women during confinement and the care of infants have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 16,683-8. Further contributions received through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon:—The Freemasons' Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood", Rs. 300; Dr. Miss A. M. Benson, Rs.250; Lieut.-Col. Thos. Jackson, Rs 100; Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Rs. 100; Mrs. S. D. Dubash, Rs. 50; Mrs. S. S. Batliwalla, Rs. 25; Mrs. K. H. Sells, Rs. 20, Mr. W. C. A., Rs. 16; Mr. F. Loch Trevor, Rs. 15; Mrs. M. Coombs, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 17,569-8.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE AGENDA FOR THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

There are sixty seven items on the first part of the agenda for the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which will be held on Thursday next. There are many controversial subjects coming up for discussion, which include a proposal from Mr. Joseph Baptista for amending the Municipal Act so as to entitle persons paying a monthly rent of not less than Rs. 30 to be enrolled as voters in the ward election roll, and a proposal from Dr. Sukhia to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act so as to secure for the Corporation adequate representation on the Board of Trustees.

There is also a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the new road from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Matunga level crossing to Mahim Bazar Road being named the "Lady Hardinge Road."

The Joint Schools' Committee have recommended the acceptance of an offer from Bai Valibai, widow of Valabhdass Visram Mowji, of a Guzerati and Sanskrit Girls' school.

Further there are six committee reports, which if ready, will take up a considerable time in discussion. These include a report regarding the King Edward Memorial Hospital and another regarding the Town Planning Bill.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULTS

At the morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Gaju Ladu, a grain dealer.

It was alleged that on the evening of the 24th instant a *pardeshi*, named Mangal went to the deceased's shop and asked for some grain. The deceased asked for the settlement of his account. An altercation ensued and three other *pardeshis* joined Mangal and all four assaulted the deceased, who was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

Another inquest was held touching the death of Ram Hambir, also a *pardeshi* residing in Worli.

The evidence showed that on the night of the 21st instant, the deceased along with two others went to a liquor shop. A quarrel ensued there and his companions assaulted him. He was removed to hospital where he died yesterday morning.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TEMPLE DISPUTE.

AN ACHARYA AND HIS SERVANT.

MAHARAJ SHRI SHRIPAD PRASADJI *v.* KOTHARI GORDHANDAS DAYALJI.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.*)

This was a criminal application for revision made to the High Court by the applicant Mahraj Shri Shripat Prasadji, of the Swami Narayan Temple, at Vadtal, in the Kaira District.

The applicant stated that he is the duly-installed Acharya of the Vadtal Gadi. The opponent, Gordhandas Dayalji, who is an ascetic, for a long time has been living on the premises of the temple. He had retired from active work, having become very old and blind. On July 8th one Lalshanker, the talati of the village, made a report to the mamlatdar, stating that he had heard rumours that there were differences between the Maharaj and the opponent as regards certain matters, and so another man was appointed *Kothari*, (manager) in his place. Gordhandas was called upon to deliver the keys and the house occupied by him, but he refused to obey the orders. One Harilal was the present Secretary and there were parties and intrigues in the temple and some changes in the staff. On the same day the mamalatdar at Nadid sent a copy of the report of the talati to the Police Sub-Inspector, with directions to him to go Vadtal, call the Acharya and the opponent Kothari before him, and advise them to settle their differences, in respect of the keys, amicably; and to intimate to them that if they did not act in the proper manner, and if their conduct should be such as to cause a breach of the peace, then the two parties would be committed at once to Mr. Lakhia's Court under sec. 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and would be asked to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 50,000, while the Acharya, who was exempted from appearance in a Civil Court, should be forced to appear as accused in a Criminal Court. The Sub-Inspector reported to the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Lakhia, that he had, as directed, gone to Vadtal and seen the Acharya and the *Kothari* and heard their respective versions, and it was impossible that the matter could be settled amicably. Mr. Lakhia, on the strength of the above statement, issued a preliminary order under sec. 145, Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon both the parties to file their statements before July 16th as regards the possession of the building known as the *Utara* of the *Kothari*, situated at Lakadpitha, in Vadtal, and directed attachment of the house under sec. 146, Criminal Procedure Code. Both the parties filed their statements. Gordhandas urged that he had resigned his office and that the house in question had been built for his residence and that the Acharya was not justified in troubling him in his old age, because of the difference in the matter of the custody of the keys. The Acharya's case was that Gordhan had already left the house before the date of the order and that the possession was his. The opponent was an asectic and had therefore no property.

On August 7th the Acharya's pleader filed an application stating that since the Court had already attached the house, the attachment might be continued for some time as the Acharya had filed a Civil suit and prayed that the Court should stop taking further evidence after the admission made by the talati.

The Magistrate then passed an order retaining the attachment, and awarding possession to the opponent, because the Acharaya had not led evidence to show that he was in possession, or that Gordhandas had left it of his own accord, and that on the day of attachment, the property was in the possession of Gordhandas, and, therefore, Gordhan's possession was not disputed.

Against the above order the Acharaya approached the High Court and prayed for the reversal of the order.

It was contended that this was a dispute between a master and servant, and there was no reason whatever to apprehend a breach of the peace. The Magistrate had no jurisdiction to pass such an order. Section 145 did not contemplate the case of a master ordering his servant to reside in a particular place in his own premises.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed the application, observing that in whatever the Magistrate did their Lordship were unable to interfere as they had no power to do so under section 435 Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. I. N. Mehta, with Mr. T. R. Desai, appeared for the applicant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

17-14—1219-12—Malvi H M & R R D Sethna v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm Ardeshir H D & Co Part Heard.

57-13—529-12—Malvi H M & R (For a pauper.) Messrs. Ismail Gafoor v. Yacoob Haji Hassan & ors. Payne and Co.

21-14—931-10—Little & Co., Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves v. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur Bick. M R and Co.

6-14—84-13—Payne and Co Abdul Kadar Suilemanji v. Essabhai Abdulalli Kanga and S.

22-14—129-14—Mulla and M Dewji Cooverji & Co a firm v. Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Captain and V.

S. C.

10—14-547-13—Jehangir S M & H Hahib Haji Moosa v. Bai Samarathbai Widow Mulji and Th.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

1045-12—Jehangir S. M. & H., Bayabai Sakalkar & ors. v. Haridas Ranchordas Edg. G W & Co. Dastur & Co., Madh. K. & C.

For Decree Absolute.

667-13—Pestonji R. K & Co. Bai Aimai widow v. Bai Kamalabai widow & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short cause.

770-14—Bhai K & G Maganlal Hargovandas v Akbar Saheb Haji Pachodin, Dheu & ors. Part Heard 25-8-14.

Long Causes.

672-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr v Haridas Premji and ors, Matubhai J and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Part heard.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-4.

246-13—Ard. H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr. v Hari Sadashiv Khandl Ras & anr. Sabnis & G., Chetnis M & K. Part Heard. 21-8-14.

421-12—Shroff D & D. Mulji Shamji v. Dossabhoy Hormusji Bamji & ors., Pest. K. K. & Co., Shroff D & D. Payne & C., Madh. K & C.

For Further Directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

953-13—Mulji & The Shaik Usman Abdul Karim v. Gullamally Noor Mahomed Matu. J. & M.

Long Causes.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

667-14—Matha & Co Govind Tukaram Shiwalkar v. Vithan Ramji Arekar & ors Dastur and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kadnekar v. Sakubai Widow and ors Khanderao L & M Little and Co.

167--13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai Widow & ors Sm & Co Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Taroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnoah Motichand & D.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DESERTER CHARGED WITH FORGERY

TOO BAD TO BE TAKEN BACK TO THE ARMY.

Yesterday before the second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector E. Morris, C.I.D., proceeded with the case in which John Robert Chapman, alias Gray, alias Hynn, was charged with forging the name of the Rev. A. Richards of the Seamen's Rest, Frere Road, on nine chits, with which he had induced one Buman Behram to give his food on nine occasions.

On the 15th inst., Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, ordered Chapman to be handed ever to the O. C., 1st Leicester Regt., as a deserter but that officer has declared that Chapman was useless as a soldier, and ordered his trial on the forgery charges.

After the evidence of the Rev. A. Richards, Chapman pleaded guilty and was convicted on all counts. The Magistrate, in sentencing Chapman, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, said the plea of being out of work and hungry could not be accepted as an extenuating circumstance, as, being a soldier, he had good employment and food which he left of his own accord. Men like Chapman did much harm in closing charitable sources to really deserving cases.

THEFT OF MILK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pennin charged Ragunath Raman with the theft of milk.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was in the employ of Mrs. Newton, who has a dairy at Colaba. He was discovered selling milk for cash, which should have been delivered to regular customers, who had an account with the dairy. He misappropriated the money to himself, and made up the difference in the quantity of the milk by adding water to it.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

TINDAL FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged tindal Antoon Daji of the British India S. N. Company's barge No. 5035, with anchoring off the New Docks without lights at 12-15 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

MAXIMUM of Insurance protection
MINIMUM of cost granted by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

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Managing Director.
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ANNAS 9 ONLY NOW	5000 5000 500	USUAL PRICE 12 ANNAS

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For those wishing to contribute something for the comfort of the departing troops.

AT

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MODY.—Mr. Naoroji Jamsedji Rustamji Mody, son-in-law of the late Mr. Edulji Rustamji Mody, died yesterday evening. Funeral 1 p.m., (B. T.), Byramji Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandra.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel H. Stanley Reed A. D. C. Commanding.

Aug. 27.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 29th Inst.-Corpl. H. F. Lodge.
2. There will be Recruits drill on Church Gate Sands (weather permitting) every morning at 7-15 a.m.
   Programme of Drills for ensuing week.
3. To-day Thursday 27th Inst.-Combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry Rendezvous Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Dress Drill order khaki belts and bandoliers.
4. To-day Thursday evening 27th Inst.—There will be drill for all members at the Cathedral Boys High School from 6 p.m.
5. The drill advertised for Friday morning is cancelled.
6. Extract from Gazette of India Army Department dated Simla 10th August 1914 is published for information:—
   Appointment.
   Personal Staff.
   The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.—
   To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.
   Major H. Stanley Reed, Commandant Bombay Light Horse, vice Major and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt. resigned, and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel on appointment. Dated 2nd May 1914.
7. There will be a practice shoot for Recruits at the British Infantry Range Colaba on Saturday afternoon next, the 29th Instant from 4 p.m.

D. WILSON, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Aug. 26.

Nos. 1 & 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at headquarters every week-day evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill. Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.
In the event of the B.V.A. being called out for actual military service, members will be required to parade at headquarters in khaki & helmets as soon as possible, and should bring with them, 2 blankets, greatcoat or waterproof, 1 spare pair of boots, socks, change of under clothing, cap, knife, fork, spoon, mug plate.
There will be no infantry drill parade on Saturday & Sunday next.
Nos. 1 & 2 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at headquarters at 7-45 a.m. as strong as possible on Sunday morning next, the 30th instant, to proceed to the Middle Ground Battery for 6in. B. L. Gun Drill. Members should have breakfast before coming on parade. Tiffin & tea will be provided. Parade will be dismissed at 7 p.m.
The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the corps & posted as follows:—
No. 1633 Gunner E. Harwood to "B Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1634 Gunner E. A. Perry to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Aug. 27.

690. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.
691. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending August 29th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. (Plain Clothes).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday, Lecture at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday (each week) at 7-30 a.m. until further orders. Fall in at Gymkhana.
Dress for the above parades except when otherwise notified:—Drill order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
All N. C. Officers of "C" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. to-day Thursday the 27th Inst. for communicating drills.
Recruits "A", "C", "D", "F" Companies to parade every evening at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Plain Clothes.
692. Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
693. Lecture.—There will be a lecture at Head-Quarters for all Officers and N. C. Officers on Monday the 31st Instant at 8-30 p.m.
694. Attachment.—In anticipation of the sanction of Government, Mr. George Washington Talbot is attached to the Corps as Captain to fill an existing vacancy, and is posted to "D" Company.
695. Reservists.—Persons joining the Reserve of the Bombay Vol. Rifles will be posted to the Reserve of the company to which they would have been attached, had they been enrolled as active Volunteers. They will drill with the active members of their companies when they are able to do so. In those companies to which sufficient reservists have been attached special drills will be held for Reservists only. No one under the age of 35 will be enrolled as a Reservist, except when the Officer Commanding the Corps is satisfied that his civil duties preclude him from joining as an active Volunteer.
The Reservists will not be called out for actual duty except in case of emergency when stationary guard duties will be allotted to them.
The Reservists will be fully instructed in the use of the rifle, and will be exercised in firing, as opportunity offers.
The Roll of the Reservists of each company should be prepared and Officers Commanding Companies should see that all Reservists on the roll attend at least 7 drills within the next 2 months.
696 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 2174 Vol. T. G. Race, No. 7968 Vol. C. W. Robinson, No. 7969 Vol. M. Fredelis, No. 7970 Vol. L. C. Segre, No. 7971 Vol. R. Bossi, No. 7972 Vol. U. M. Patti, No. 7973 Vol. A. F. Bianchi, No. 7974 Vol. D. A. Chiesa, No. 7975 Vol. E. Stella, No. 7976 Vol. D. G. Wright, No. 7977 Vol. R. W. Green, No. 7978 Vol. H. Crewford, No. 7979 Vol. J. E. Collins, No. 7986 Vol. E. J. Regnand, No. 7981 Vol. P. Pickering, "B" Company.
No. 7982 Vol. C. Wroughton, No. 7983 Vol. E. M. Elias, No. 7984 Vol. T. V. M. D'Mello, No. 7985 Vol. J. Rodricks, No. 7986 Vol. J. S. Lambert, No. 7987 Vol. W. Jansz, No. 7988 Vol. P. J. Rego, No. 7989 Vol. G. A. T. J. Lewis, No. 7990 Vol. P. A. Ferreira, No. 7992 Vol. J. Pereira, No. 7992 Vol. G. Baptista, No. 7993 Vol. T. M. Aranha, No. 7994 Vol. C. B. Smith, No. 7995 Vol. G. O'Hara, No. 7996 Vol. A. H. Paternott, No. 4388 Vol. H. C. Wakeman, No. 6869 Vol. R. Cubbins, No. 7997 Vol. F. Newnes, "C" Company.
No. 4539 Cy. L. R. Mallandaine, No. 7186 Cy. E. Lester, No. 6737 Cy. A. E. McDowell, No. 7965 Cy. C. H. Cauty, "E" (Cyclist) Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, comencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of additional passengers per s.s. Egypt to London sailing on August 29:—Mrs. Grafton, Mrs. H. Norris and 3 children, Mr. G. E. Sandilands, Mrs. K. W. Barbour, Mr. D. Wedderburn.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague, seven attacks and two deaths from cholera and one attack and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. The single plague attack was reported from Bhuleshwar. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 83, as compared with 85 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 90 of 1912. Out of the 1,295 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 7 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributing 3, C Ward 2, and E Ward 2.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Committee will be glad to place at the disposal of the members of the Chamber and others interested, such information as they possess regarding questions which have arisen in consequence of the war. They will also be glad to assist in placing before the proper authorities representations on matters affecting the trade of the Port. Communications should be made to the Secretary at the rooms of the Chamber either personally or by letter.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The management of the Gaiety Theatre deserve credit for the efforts they take to secure talent. To-night there is another good bill, every turn being an excellent one. Bellora, the mimic, tops the bill; this is a new and original act; for not only does he give us lifelike imitations of numerous wild birds and animals, but with each imitation gives a short description of the bird, and then a clever series of pictures of the bird itself. It is evident that Bellora is a most careful student of nature, and in addition to this his imitations are almost lifelike.

Miss Gabrille Hope presents a novelty musical turn. She plays the Glockenspiel, handbells and a combination of the piano and small bells. Les Bau Malagas, stay on another week. They are a most delightful pair, who put their whole heart and soul into their work. Miss Vera Pochdale has a new collection of songs. Her style is winning, her voice quite above that of the average comediennes, and she also presents a dainty little dance at the close of her turn. Russell Car, the ventriloquest, will bow his acknowledgements nightly with "Tommy," and repeat his smart and clever turn. More war films have been secured for this week, and some interesting films will be shown of our allies in peace time.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana mud sports were held on the Marine Lines "Maidan," on Wednesday in fine weather. All the items in the programme were keenly contested, and the sports proved a great success, for which credit is due to the energetic Honorary Secretary Mr. J. W. Highes. The band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, played during the afternoon. The results:

1. *Tent pegging, individual.* —A ring was suspended to the face of the peg.

Higher marks were given if the ring were carried with the peg: (1) Mr. J. Wallace, (2) N. C. Gude.

(2) *Chatty race.*—Competitors rode a course and picked up a chatty with a polo stick without dismounting and rode back. Any competitor might break with his stick a chatty being carried by another competitor. First past the post with unbroken chatty to win. If all the chatties were broken first past the post to win. (1) Mr. Wyli, (2) Mr. A. C. Robinson.

(3) *Individual jumping.*—(1) Mr. N. M. Morris, (2) Col. W. R. Marshall.

(4) *Tennis ball race.*—(Mixed couples). Lady with a ball on tennis racquet rode a prescribed course. Her partner rode alongside and recovered the ball when it fell. The partner remounted before replacing the ball on the racquet. (1) Mrs. McCausland and Mr. A. Baird, (2) Mrs. Hatch and Mr. J. W. Hughes.

(5) *Scurry.*—distance handicap. (1) Col. Marshall, (2) Mr. Gude, (3) Mr. Dickenson.

(6) Running the gauntlet.—Ladies' nomination.

Men rode past the ladies over a hurdle and ladies threw chalked tennis balls at them. Men wore dark coats. The one with fewest chalk marks won. (1) Mrs. Turner and Mr. Morris.

POONA RACES.

KEMPION WINS THE TRIALS.

EXCELLENT DAY'S SPORT.

Being a mid-week meeting, the attendance was perhaps not quite so numerous as on previous days. The three big events, the Yerrowda Plate, the Trial Plate and the Poona Derby, however, attracted a number of Indian notabilities, prominent amongst them being, the Jam Sahib, H. H. The Kour Sahib, and the Nawab of Sachin. The sport was excellent, and as the handicapper with his customary skill had adjusted the weights to a problematic nicety in the handicap events, the winners took a good deal of picking.

JACOMAR'S FORM.

For the big race of the day the Trial Plate only six names appeared on the card: they were all first-raters without exception, and a more aristocratic lot of racing thorough-breds have probably never been seen together in a single race on the Poona race-track. It was generally admitted that to all appearances there was nothing amongst the lot to lower Kempion's colours, and though Dalmatia attracted a good deal of support by her taking performance in the Sandhurst Plate on the Third Day. Kempion went out a pronounced favourite, returning a dividend of only Rs. 17. An attractive feature of the race was the very capable performance put up by the Kour Sahib's Australian horse Jacomar, and it served to show that Watson has at last knocked him into something approaching his Australian form, and although Kempion conceding 16 lbs. disposed of him over the mile course fairly comfortably Jacomar was travelling so fast at the finish, it appeared as if he had the measure of Mr. R. R. S's champion, had the race been continued for a couple of furlongs. The bustling finish Pratt was compelled to put in to rattle him along to try and catch Kempion from the distance, and the effect of throwing Jacomar out of his stride to some extent, for he was distinctly sprawling as he went past the judge's box. From what this performance disclosed, Jacomar will have a lot to say about the issue involved in the Aga Khan's Cup next Wednesday, when the extra half-mile will be more to his liking. The only other horse which is likely to dispute the issue of this big race with him will be Royal Sym, if Byramji succeeds in winding him up to somewhere near the top of his English form. Work Girl, one of Mr. R. R. S.'s most recent acquisitions, had her introductory airing in the Trial Plate. She has a tremendous long sweeping elastic stride, and is one of the most beautiful specimens of the English through-bred from an anatomical view—which has as yet been introduced to this country. And it goes without saying, that in Byramji's capable hands, this charming galloping structure, will, in the course of time, make a name for herself out here to perpetuate her English reputation, if she can be kept right. Work Girl is a shade too much on the heavy side to race long on the "going" of this country without developing leg troubles on very little provocation. With Bachelors Wedding, Royal Sym, and Work Girl as an addenda to Kempion and Mayfowl, Byramji may be reckoned on to pick up all that is worth having in the neighbourhood of Calcutta a month or two hence. In fact with such a formidable quintette of gallopers at his disposal, it is difficult to see where the racing cattle is to come from to oppose him seriously.

THE POONA DERBY.

The Poona Derby was another splendid race and although the issue was obviously narrowed down to the circle of not more than three or four, Arab racing of late has provided such unexpected sensational surprises, a much wider sphere of interest was sustained in the possibilities of outsiders turning up than the conditions really merited. Beyrut, Black Malik, and Bhatty Chief were the three most fancied candidates, and each received a full measure of support from the respective quarters. Beyrut and Black Malik fully justified the confidence placed in them by finishing first and second, while if Bhatty Chief really put up the round-the-course gallop he was accredited with, his performance in the race undoubtedly stamps him as a rogue of a very high order.

The Tallyho Plate was more or less a fiasco. Of the five that faced the starter, two placed their riders *hors de combat*, and one had to give up in the middle of the race. Mr. Peebles came a nasty crumpler on Silverbolt and it was at first thought he was badly hurt, beyond a few bruises and scratches and a nasty shaking he was, however, reported to be none the worse. Mr. Morgan also came a purler by Terra Firma pecking over the jump near the three furlongs, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

Space will not permit of a review of the other races which provided excellent sport and were brimful of interest and excitement.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.
3-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance.—R. C. and Distance over 7 flights.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 11-0, Hoyt 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' WAYWARD and WILD, 10-7, T. Ferguson 2
Genl. N. O. Khan's PARKHILL, 11-10, Williams 3
Mr. Leigh's Beroll, Cd. 9-7, Scott 4

The Race:—Wayward and Wild, Beroll, Solution, Parkhill was the order over the first jump. At the mile Beroll fell back last. At the half-mile Wayard and Wild was leading by a length from Parkhill, Solution next. Turning into the straight Solution challenged Wayward and Wild and after a fine race just managed to win by a neck—2—2½.

Time.—3 mins. 8 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 18 Place. Rs. 12—Rs. 14-8.

THE SINGARH PLATE.
4-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Marshall Reid's AMBASSADOR, Cd. 8-8, Brown 1
Capts. Hayne and Crozier's ADEN, Cd. 10-5, Ferguson 2
Capt. Meynell's GOOD SUCCESS, 9-12, Owner 3
Mr. Toogood's NASIRABAD, 9-0, Mr. Crawford 4

Also Ran:—Principal, Mr. Gove 10-1; Cordite T. Ferguson, Cd. 10-4.

The Race:—Aden followed by Ambassador and Principal led out. After going a couple of furlongs Principal fell back last. At the turn the order was Aden, Ambassador, Nasirabad, Good Success. Down the straight Ambassador came away and won easily by 3½ lengths—neck—1.

Time.—1 min. 41 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 19—Rs. 26-8.

THE POONA DERBY. 4-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, previous to 1st January 1914. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st December, 1913, of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500 or over, or since 31st March 1912 of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over, 4lbs.; twice of race value of Rs 1,000 or over or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12lbs; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over 16lbs. (Not accumulative.) Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.; Arabs landed since 1st July, 1913, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Distance—1½ miles.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 9-0, Brown. 1
Mr. Ali Talib's BLACK MALIK, 8-3, Pratt. 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, cd. 6-6, Portoosing, Messrs. Goculdas Mathurdass's BALKAN PRINCE, ca., 6-3, Harrison 4

Also Ran.—Solar Star, Zammil, 9-5; Sweden Hoyt 8-5; Nizam-ul-Mulk, Kamad 8-0; Bhatty Chief Ruiz 8-6; Good Gold Ferguson cd. 7-8.

The Race.—When the field was let go Beyrut was running slightly in advance of Nizam-ul-Mulk and Balkan Prince. At the mile Bhatty Chief was running second and Black Malik and Good Gold fourth and fifth, Balkan Prince being in the lead. At the half-mile Bhatty Chief was done with and fell back. Nearing the turn Beyrut went to the front, chased by Black Malik and lasting out won by 2½ lengths—¾—1¼. Time—2mins. 53secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 29-8. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 25.

THE TALLYHO CHASE. 5-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Distance—About 2½ miles.

Capts. Patrickson and the Hon. C. Fellows' DAISY PRIAM, cd., 12-5, Scott 1
Lt.-Col. G. Moore's RED SHOT, 9-6, Williams 2

Also Ran.—Terra Firma, Mr. Dorgan, 10-9, (fell); Silverbolt, Mr. Peebles, 10-6 (fell); Highwood, Capt. Meynell, 9-8 (plled up).

The Race.—From the start Silverbolt held a slight lead followed by Terra Firma, Highwood, Daisy Priam and Red Shot in the order named. Silverbolt came down at the first fence after the water-jump nearly taking Daisy Priam with him. At the mile Terra Firma led from Highwood and Daisy Priam and at the half-mile the latter moved up second. The second time round something appeared to go amiss with Highwood, he was pulled up and took no further part in the race, cantering leisurely home. Three furlongs from home Terra Firma and his rider parted company, leaving Daisy Priam to come in by herself. Red Shot succeeded in standing up and secured second money. Time 6 min. 17 secs.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 20-8. Places Rs. 15/8 Rs. 34.

THE TRIAL PLATE.
5-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. For Horses. W.A. and C. Allowances—Horses which since 31st March 1912 have not won an aggregate of Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 12lbs.; Rs. 9,000, 16lbs.; Rs. 4,000 21lbs.

Distance—1 Mile.

Mr. R. R. S's KEMPION 9—3 Brown..... 1
H. H. The Koer Sahib's JACOMAR 8-1 Pratt 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's LUMINATION 8-10 Ruiz 3
Mr. J. C. Gaistaun's SHINING WAY 9-3, Ferguson 4

Also Ran. Dalmatia, Hill, 8-5; Work Girl Kaikhosroo 7-8.

The Race. Lumination made the running followed by Work Girl, Jacomar, Dalmatia and Kempion. At the half-mile Kempion began to move up, and at the three furlongs the order was Lumination, Jacomar, Kempion Turning into the straight Kempion came up to the leader on the outside and won comfortably by 3/4 length-1-neck. Time 1 min. 43 2/5 secs.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 16 Rs. 32/8.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.
6-0 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Genl. N. O. Khan's SINGER, 7-12 Bowley. 1
Mr. R. R. S's ZAKI PASHA, 8-12 Brown,.. 2
Messrs. Goculdass & Mathradass's MEXICO, Sampson 3
Messrs. Goculdas & Mathradass's BALOZ 9-7 Ruiz 4

Also Ran. Polish Hill 8-3 Master Bill, Ferguson 7-11; Maasal Kaikhosroo 7-8; Galliard, Hoyt 7-2.

The Race. At the start Polish was a little in advance of Master Bill, with Galliard, Singer and Zaki Pasha close up. At the three furlongs Zaki Pasha was running fourth, and turning into the straight he came through into the lead accompanied by Singer. From the distance Singer came away and won comfortably by 2 lengths—1½—head. Time—1min. 38secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 128-8. Place Rs. 25-8. Rs. 14-8, Rs. 88-8.

THE NERAL PLATE.
6-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS, 8-11, Zammil 1
Mr. Yussuf bin Zaid's MAIDANIA, 8-0, Mujeed 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras's MALSTER, 9-6, Brown 3
Mr. Khatab bin Oomer's Nainava, 8-1, Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran:—Raspberry, Pratt 9-4; Tofic Pasha, Mr. Crawford 9-0; Ream, Bowley 8-13; Gafal, Etul 8-12; Ace of Hearts, Zammil 8-11; Minerva, Harrison 8-10; Tenebreuse, Ruiz 8-5; Ben Hur, Ferguson 8-1; Naimava, Kaikhosroo 8-1; British King, Sampson 8-1; Maidania, Mujeed 8-0; Abdul Aziz, Purtoosingh 7-8; Scorn, Hoyt 7-7; Zigomar, Abbas 7-6, Chichester, McGlone 7-8.

The Race:—Tenebreuse, Ben Hur, Raspberry, Nainava and Ace of Hearts ran prominently from the start. At the turn Ace of Hearts came through on the inside followed by Maidania and Malster. A good race resulted in Ace of Hearts just winning by a small margin, though had Maidania had a better passage from the distance, the result might have been different. Won by a short head—¾—1¼.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 18—Rs. 28-8—Rs. 19.

SIXTH DAY.

(To be run on Saturday, 29th August.)

The Second Entries which closed on Monday, 24th August, are:—

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 24.

25. H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Hamara (6 years).
26. H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil (aged).
27. H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (6 years).
28. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch e g Forfeit (aged).
29. Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver (aged).
30. Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged).

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

1st Entries 24.

25. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Huzaz (4 years).

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 55.

56. Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13-3, (6 years).
57. Mr M H Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½ (aged).
58. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca (3 years).
59. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur (4 years).
60. Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Rahee (4 years).
61. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch a h Baltic, 13-2½ (5 years).
62. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's b a h Positus (5 years).
63. H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-9 (6 years).
64. Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0 (4 years).
65. Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaimers, 13-3½ (3 years).
66. Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-2½ (4 years).
67. Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½ (6 years).
68. Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 13-3½ (3 years).
69. Captain W. Morland's b a h Clarenceux (aged).
70. Captain K. O. Goldie's b a h Principal (aged).

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

1st Entries 10.

11. Lt.-Col. Moore's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½ (aged).
12. Capt. E. L. Popham's b aus g Jorrocks (aged).
13. Mr. W. Priestley's br e m Katharos (5 years).

THE CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

1st Entries 8.

9. Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay's b aus m Winnie R., 14-0½.
10. Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's b aus m Friendship, 13-3½.

MILL HANDS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The timely beating of battaki by orders of the Police Commissioner, followed by the sympathetic and thoughtful act of his Excellency the Governor,—his plain talk to traders and others in the principle centres of the Bazaar—have done much in maintaining the normal prices of food stuffs, and the poor of the City are grateful for the same. Connected with this indirect relief is the hard case of the mill-hand population of Bombay. As a volunteer worker associated with the "Kamgar Hitvardhak Sabba"—(Indian Working Men's Association),—I can bear personal testimony to their difficulties. These men are, as a class, known to be in a chronic state of indebtedness from the moment they set foot on our shores as mill labour recruits. All the same, they were never before at a loss for receiving goods on credit. Since the outbreak of the present war, however, these people are in sore straits, and Banias, petty shop-keepers and money-lenders all alike will not risk advances to them. It is likewise well known that from six to eight weeks' wages due to these operatives are, according to old practice, invariably held in arrears by mill owners. This is an old grievance the merits of which the present is not the time to go into. I would here venture to submit that, if employers of labour will not, in view of the present situation, come to the help of these ignorant and thriftless workers, by establishing stores and shops for providing them with the bare necessaries of their lives, the least they can do to mitigate distress among them is to pay the operatives their hard-earned wages either weekly or fortnightly so long as the present crisis lasts.

The same normal influence so beneficially exerted by Government in the Bazaar, cannot fail to prove equally salutary if manifested similarly in the mill districts of this great City, and I put forth the suggestion with all deference.—Yours etc.,

H. A. TALCHERKAR.

Khetwadi, Aug. 26.

VOLUNTEERING AND LIMIT OF LOCAL SERVICE.

DISPUTE OVER MEANING OF SECTION 2 OF ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Uncertainty has been caused as to the precise meaning of section 2 of the ordinance relating to volunteers issued on last Friday. The ordinance states that volunteers shall "be subject in all respects to military law" and inquiry is being made if this repeals section 16 of the Indian Volunteers Act which defines a limit of local service.

Colonel Leslie, commanding the second battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, thinks it does not repeal it.

Colonel Pugh, commanding the Calcutta Light Horse, says that the Indian Volunteers Ordinance Act, 1914, in no way affects the liability of volunteers enlisted, when called out they shall serve under military law within these districts.

Mr. D. Maclean in a letter to the papers argues that the ordinance does not state any restriction of area and points out that the majority of volunteers in India are covenanted employees and that unless they take advantage of the provision to resign within one month of promulgation of the ordinance they will be faced with difficulties regarding their employment, if the ordinance means that they are liable to serve anywhere. Mr. Maclean appeals for a definite decision on the subject.

The "Englishman," in a leading article asks for an official explanation of the section.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Beginning of the End in Austria.

"The Madras Mail."—It seems certain that a Russian victory of any decisiveness on Austrian soil would mean the immediate secession of the Slav Provinces of the Austrian Empire. The Magyars and German Austrians would be left alone to fight for their very existence. In such circumstances, the odds against them would be overwhelming. Of course the disintegration of the Austrian Empire is no new possibility, but it almost looks as though a few weeks of war were about to undo the life-work of the present Emperor. Evidently the Dual Monarchy cannot stand the test of war, and if this is so, it is a dream and not a reality. If our reading of the facts be at all correct, one thing is certain, the balance of power in Europe will need a complete reconstruction at the end of the war, for either Germany will be supreme in Europe as the protector, and no longer the Ally, of Austria, or the preponderance of power will pass to Eastern Europe, and there will be no German State strong enough to act as a check on undue expansion from that side. In either case, the Dual Monarchy would appear to be in a perilous condition, and is probably already crumbling to pieces. It seems probable that Italy, as well as Russia, is bent on the dismemberment of Austria. Italy has no cause to love Austria, and much to fear her. The accession of Japan to the ring of enemies which Germany has gathered round her by her incomprehensible diplomacy may compel Italy to come to a decision immediately. In any case, as we pointed out on Saturday, she cannot long stand aside, and sentiment and interest alike compel her to throw in her lot with Great Britain and France. When Italy is drawn into the vortex of the war, the fate of Austria-Hungary is sealed. A telegram received to-day speaks of an Austrian mobilisation of every man capable of bearing arms, even of those engaged in the harvest. This reminds one of the frantic efforts of the French to save Paris in the war of 1870, and it marks, if true, the beginning of the end; and for Austria there can be no war of reconquest.

Indians on the Battlefield.

Mrs. Besant at the Madras Demonstration.—One thrill of joy has passed through every heart in India when, through the gracious lips of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Emperor called on India to send her children to the war. It is no new thing for India. Indian mothers in ages gone by had given their sons joyfully to the service of the king. You remember how Kunthi when Arjuna and other Pandavas were going forward to fight against an usurping sovereign, had no tear in her eyes, nor sorrow on her brow. "For this hour," she said, "Kshattriya women bore her sons;" and Indian mothers, remembering to-day the ancient glory, declare that for this hour India has borne her sons and send them out to battle for George V., in the field. (Cheers). The Viceroy tells us our duty. These men go to fight. There will be, he says, widows and orphans when they meet the shock of battle. It is for us to protect these widows and orphans. The Viceroy tells us what our duty is; and in collecting money for the Viceroy's Fund, which is to go for the relief of the widows and the orphans left behind by the soldiers who have gone to fight in Europe, we are doing the work of our Sovereign as fully as if we were battling in the field. (Cheers.) It is the royal duty, it is for the King-Emperor to take care of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who go to fight, because the father and the husband died for him.

India's Critics Belied.

"New India."—As Dr. Sir S. Subramania Iyer pointed out in his presidential speech, the outcome of the meeting, as that of other similar meetings, will be achieving at least one other beneficent purpose for which it was not expressly convened. These gatherings will convince our enemies that the Empire is united and will ensure our King-Emperor of the unswerving loyalty of his Indian subjects,—objects which they are expressly directed to achieve. The third and the unexpected one is the quietus which they will give to the false criticism now and then directed against Indian movements, viz. that they aim at the destruction of British Rule in India. These critics can no longer repeat such mischeivous statements. During the past few weeks there has not been the slightest sign of disloyalty anywhere and even those who were termed "extremists" by some of the Indians themselves have expressed in no uncertain terms, their complete agreement with the views of the admittedly loyal section of the people of India.

Swadeshi and the War.

"The Bengalee."—The practical collapse of German and Austrian trade in India, due to the war, has led to the initiation of a movement by Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, with a view to assist British manufacturers to avail themselves of the opportunities now created and to capture the trade in India. The telegrams tell us that France is also bestirring herself in the matter. The question is—what are we doing? Is Indian trade, for all time to come, to be a game between European countries and that we are to look on, more or less as unconcerned spectators? We have said more than once in these columns that deplorable as the war is from every point of view, it affords a golden opportunity for a renewed impetus to *Swadeshi* enterprise. If we are worth anything we should be able to take advantage of this opportunity. We have had some sort of training, some experience in business matters during the last ten years. It has not been altogether of a pleasant kind. There have been failures and disappointments. But the chastening discipline of failure is a valuable guide to future success; and it is to be hoped that we have acquired such discipline and that we have profited by it. The industrial movement should now receive a new impulse; and those, who are engaged in *Swadeshi* enterprise may probably meet together, compare notes and take such measures as may be deemed advisable in the interests of the *Swadeshi* movement.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 27, 1914.

THE BATTLE,—AND AFTER.

We were told a few days ago that the result of the battle that was about to be fought along the line of the Meuse was not expected to have a decisive effect on the general campaign but that it would decide which of the combatants was in future to take the offensive. The battle has now, apparently concluded, the Allied forces have withdrawn to their original fortified positions, and we are told, in an official French dispatch, that the French Army will for some days remain or the defensive and "at the proper time resume the offensive." The advantage therefore for the present remains with the enemy. The details which we possess of the battle are very meagre, and it is impossible to gather from them a comprehensive and definite idea of the battle. It seems clear, however, that, while the British Army on the left was able to hold its own and would have possibly succeeded in driving the enemy from their positions, the French centre on assuming the offensive found the Germans in such formidable strength that they were obliged to withdraw, thus necessitating a general retirement of the whole line from Mons to Luxemburg. Thus it is the Germans, who are left in a position to resume the offensive. But this is clearly not a defeat. The Allies it is true failed to accomplish their object, but they were able to withdraw in good order, giving apparently, a good account of themselves all the way and even continuing to inflict heavy damage on the enemy. The test of victory is the ability to follow up an advantage and deal a decisive and crushing blow. This the Germans, in spite of apparently superior numbers, have been unable to attempt and it is fair to assume that their forces have been considerably shaken by the formidable character of the attack with which they had to deal. The extent of the impression that has been made on the invading army will become apparent during the next few days. If it has been of the considerable nature, which we suspect it to have been, their resumption of the offensive will be greatly delayed. If, on the other hand, it has been only slight, they will lose no time in following up to a further attack on the Allied Armies in their new positions. In the meanwhile, it is a matter for congratulation that the troops of the Allied Armies have come out of an ordeal of a very trying character with the highest credit.

Earl Kitchener's first speech in the Lords as War Secretary will be read with intense interest throughout the Empire. His lordship, as we all know is a man of few words, but his concise review of the first stages of the war tells us many things that we are glad to know. He tells us, in brief, that the British forces, who had already been for thirty-six hours in contact with superior forces, had behaved with the utmost skill and gallantry. That our troops would so act we, of course, never doubted, but none the less Lord Kitchener's warm eulogy of their "splendid work" is certain to have the effect not only of heartening the troops themselves, but also the Empire at large, in the course of the long struggle which is apparently in store for us. "Serious conflicts were ahead," declared the Secretary of State for War, "and considerable sacrifices would be entailed." Lord Kitchener said the sacrifices would be willingly shared by every part of the Empire. We would add another adverb,—cheerfully, for the most striking feature of the present movement for affording assistance to the Mother Country is the unmistakable eagerness visible in the whole of the Empire to participate, each one according to his resources, in an active form in the great conflict. Lord Kitchener alluded to the part India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were about to take in the war and to the magnificent reserves England could readily fall back upon, if necessary. He was unable at this stage to fix the limit of the force that would be required, but he expected the scale of the field army to attain in the course of six months a total of thirty divisions. Even then, he was careful to point out, further exertions and sacrifices might be necessary. Altogether Lord Kitchener's speech was eminently businesslike and practical, not unduly optimistic, but calm and hopeful, and not wanting in a simple eloquence that will find a ready response from every British subject who has realised the nature of the tremendous issues that the Allied armies are called upon to face.

What has history to teach England as to her part in European warfare? First, we have always had to intervene to prevent the domination of the Continent by any one Power or group of Powers. We have had to do so again. On the whole we have been successful, but this statement requires qualification. In our greatest trial during the war with France our record was one of failure for many years. Europe combined against France and was beaten. The balance of power being overthrown, the war continued for twenty-three years. Our fleet was powerless to bring it to a close, and it continued for nearly ten years after the signal victory at Trafalgar which was the beginning of the end. Our army was only able to land very small numbers in Spain and formed about a quarter of the Allied forces which defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. It is, therefore necessary, at this cataclysmic period, to keep in mind that we have never faced a European enemy with more than 40,000 men, the balance having been made up by foreigners. To-day things are, of course, greatly different, but, as a consequence, we must take great risks or perish, for if one thing about the present conflict is as clear as day-light, it is that the war will entail a fight to a finish on land and sea. The founder of German military strategy, Karl von Clausewitz, laid down that "the destruction of the armed forces of the enemy is the only method of attaining the ends of war." This was doubtless true in Clausewitz's time, but the changes the modern world has been passing through since the Franco-German War have introduced other factors equally important. It was seen in the Russo-Japanese War that the financial resources of the Powers engaged came into play as a determining factor of supreme importance. The destruction of such armies as Continental Europe can to-day put in the field seems almost outside the range of human possibility, and though victory, at sea or on land, will still be a determining factor in the present war, there are other forces at play against Germany which will prove equally powerful towards the attainment of a peace that we may hope will pave the way after the present dynamic disturbance, for a long-lived equilibrium.

THE INDIAN WORKMAN AND THE WAR.

While it is gratifying to notice that the War Relief Fund is duly swelling, we feel some concern at certain steps which the Committee of the Fund, has taken to collect funds. That body has addressed a circular to the Bombay Millowners' Association requesting donations from such of its members as have not yet subcribed to the Fund, and suggesting that they should try to collect funds from the mill operatives by cutting a day's wages from their pay. This is a most unwise step. We are still at the threshold of the war. With momentous issues, political and economic, for better or for worse, may be in store we do not know. But at any rate it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later the mills will have either to curtail their daily hours of work or wholly close for one or two days in the week, as their stocks of cloth and yarn accumulate and remain unsold and the essential stores for working are exhausted. That condition must necessarily diminish the wages earned by factory hands which signify even greater hardships than that entailed at present by the costliness of living. A serious economic situation may prevail if mills are obliged by the stress of circumstances either to throw operatives out of employment or to put them on short time. The Relief Committee cannot have seriously considered the import of this contingency, what it will mean to the operatives and those dependent on them for their daily maintenance. Lord Willingdon, it is said, has already expressed a hope that the mills will not be closed and it is, to say the least, inconsistent that the Relief Committee should appeal to the millowners to tax their hands for a days's wages. As things are at present it is difficult for these people to eke out a bare subsistence. Taking an average earning of Rs. 12 per month, a day's wages means something less than 6½ annas per day! In these hard times this sum means to an operative with a family of three or four, food for two days. We appreciate the great zeal which the Bombay Relief Committee is displaying to collect as large a fund as possible from all sources but in this case, zeal has outrun discretion. It is not often realised, perhaps, that the working classes of a country are the first people who begin to pay for a war, and on whom all the economic hardships fall as a real tax. They begin to pay almost at once and go on paying. If anything, they should be the object of relief. People who constantly live on the borderland of want are immediately and very acutely affected the moment any extraordinary economic factor affects the prices of food and decreases the ordinary amenities of life. We publish in another column a letter alluding to the difficulties from which this class of people are already suffering through the suspension of the tradesman's credit, which is essential to their maintenance, seeing that they, on their part, give six to eight weeks' credit to their employers. Apart from the fact that these people cannot afford to contribute, and therefore, ought not to be asked to contribute, is the important consideration that this is essentially a voluntary fund, and no one desires that it should be anything else. As far as compulsory contributions go, the Indian taxpayer is already to pay his share of the burden of war in the contribution of troops which India is making to the armies in the field,—and he will do so cheerfully. Of course, it may be said, that compulsion is not suggested by the Relief Committee and not wanted. But if the millowner is asked to get a day's wages from his work people and proceeds to ask them for it, they will look upon it in a different light. They will suppose that the Sircar is at the back of the millowner, and they may, in the aggravated conditions of the present time, resent it. We trust the Relief Committee will lose no time in withdrawing this unwise and objectionable circular.

Notes of the Day

The Official Press Bureau.

It is not perhaps generally known that the official Press Bureau in London is the outcome of a suggestion made a few months ago by Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Editor of the "Morning Post" in an address delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on the subject of "Press in War." Leaving aside the question of war correspondents, who would naturally be under the orders of the military or naval authorities, as the case might be, Mr. Gwynne suggested co-operation between the Press and the War Office, proposing a small committee of not more than ten journalists who would work in close co-operation with a committee of military officers. We do not know if this is the system that has been adopted by the Bureau, but there is no doubt it has been working smoothly and satisfactorily since the outbreak of the war. If we may be allowed to say so, the Bureau has considerably lessened the "jumpy" feeling due to the present tension, by giving a fairly full summary from day to day of anything the public might be told without injury to Imperial interests.

The New Volunteer Ordinance.

The new volunteer Ordinance issued last Friday, has caused considerable perturbation amongst local volunteers, more perhaps, because no one seems to quite know what it means than for any other reason. The Ordinance lays down that "any corps or portion of a corps of volunteers called out for actual military service under section 27 of the Indian Volunteers Act shall, whether enrolled before or after the promulgation of this Ordinance, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act be subject in all respects to military law, the officers as officers, and the non-commissioned officers and men as soldiers, and the Army Act shall apply to them accordingly." This Ordinance has been the subject of much speculation amongst volunteers, and especially in the ranks of the hundreds of new recruits who have joined during the past two or three weeks. It is not clear whether this Ordinance repeals section 16 of the Volunteer Act, which defines a limit of local service. An explanation would set all doubts at rest.

The Bengal Ambulance Corps.

We have now the full report of Mr. Chakravarti's speech at Calcutta on Sunday in which he stated that he had received a communication from the Government of Bengal that it would not be possible to accept the services of the projected Bengal Ambulance Corps for service abroad as there was reason to believe that the Indian Expeditionary Force would be sailing without delay. One can well imagine the disappointment, and almost dismay, with which Mr. Chakravarti's news was received by the young men who were so anxious to take some active part, however humble, in the war. We are told the Indian Government have full sympathy with the efforts being made in Bengal, as well as in other provinces, to prove that, at this time of common danger, Indians are completely united with the British, and we would suggest that, should a suitable opportunity recur, the hope of some sort if service on the field will not be denied to Indians. The work of formation of the Corps will not, we are glad to note, be given up, and Mr. Chakravarti expressed the prevalent hope that the Corps would be given the necessary training for the service of the Empire at the first opportunity. In this connection it is of much interest to note that Mr. Chakravarti's son is one of the earliest recruits in the Corps, which has already in its ranks the representatives of some of the best families in Bengal.

Mr. Wells as Prophet.

In "The World Set Free," Mr. H. G. Wells' latest peep into the future, which was published a few months ago, the author predicted practically a world-alliance against Germany, which he calls the Central European Power. Mr. Wells even describes the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in words which are almost prophetic. Although the war has come somewhat earlier than the period forecasted by Mr. Wells, which is about the middle of this century, and none of the wonderful things he predicted have happened, some of his descriptions are strikingly applicable to actual conditions to-day in the theatre of war. The great game of war, the part taken by fleets of aeroplanes, the use of atomic bombs of tremendous destructive power represented by Mr. Wells, are, happily, far in advance of this generation,—a fact for which one cannot help feeling thankful. Less sanguinary though the present war is likely, in the absence of atomic bombs, to prove, nevertheless the world is not without hope that it may be "set free" by the present war.

Lies About India.

The other day we had occasion to comment on an "interview" in the Vancouver "Daily News-Advertiser," in which Mr. M. B. Constant, a former business manager of "The Englishman," was reported as having said a number of idiotic and venomous things about Indians, particularly with regard to politics and the conduct of Indians towards "white women," who he said, "could not walk down the street in safety without being molested and insulted." We described the last statement of Mr. Constant as an "as amazing lie," and we are willing to let it stand at that, trusting that, should he have been correctly reported and ever condescend to return to India, he will be taken care of by a paternal Government. We now note that another "Business Manager" of "The Englishman," Mr. H. A. Glucksman, has been indulging in a somewhat similar, if less amazing, performance at the expense of "The Natal Witness." Mr. Glucksman has not been guilty of "terminological inexactitudes" quite so virulent as those of his coadjutor or predecessor, but a good deal of what he said has so much of the *suggestio falsi* in it that we are inclined to doubt if he has been correctly reported in the "Natal Witness." Among other astonishing statements he is stated to have made is one that the real opinion in India during the strike in January was very much in favour of the Union Government, "particularly when the coolies showed a spirit of militancy." The retailing of mischievous falsehoods of this character in South Africa is really dangerous and ought to be stopped. We would suggest to our esteemed contemporary "The Englishman" the advisability of putting some sort of check on the foolish garrulity of the knight-errants on its staff who may be addicted to the congenial pastime of the vilification of the country whose "salt they have not disdained to eat."

THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE.

RETIREMENT ON THE SAMBRE LINE.

HEAVY DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

BRITISH TROOPS' SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

FRENCH COUNTER ATTACKS FROM NANCY.

BOTH SIDES ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE IN LORRAINE.

Details of the big battle are filtering through very slowly. Those received leave no doubt that heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

All reports are unanimous in praising the admirable behaviour of the British troops and eye-witnesses pay a warm tribute to their skill, steadiness and splendid musketry practice. Earl Kitchener, in his first speech as Secretaryfor War, said the British troops had behaved with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, and had upheld the best traditions of the British soldier. He had telegraphed his congratulations to the troops to Sir John French, he said, and added that Britain was proud of them.

The Allies have fallen back on their covering positions which they would not have left had not the gallant Belgian resistance enabled them to enter Belgium.

French troops have made four successful counter-attacks from Nancy, where their fortified line begins and wrought havoc among the Germans.

A telegram received late last night says both armies have taken the offensive in Lorraine and fighting is proceeding. A battle is reported to be raging north of Verdun, which is 35 miles west of Metz.

A German official announcement states that four of the Namur forts have not yet been taken, though five have fallen, while another message from Aix-la-Chappelle appears to indicate that the Liege forts have also been taken or destroyed. This message states that General Leman, who was in charge of the Belgian troops a-t Liege, was found among the ruins of the Liege forts, nearly suffocated. General Emmich, the German Commander, the message states, returned to General Leman his sword in recognition of his gallantry.

The Russians continue on the offensive and the German Army on the East Pussian frontier beat a retreat by forced marches, concentrating on the Koeningsberg fortress.

It is stated despite denials that Austria is mobilising on the Italian frontier. Austria has handed his passports to the Japanese Ambassador and the Austrian Ambassador in Tokio is recalled.

A Servian official statement says that the whole country is now clear of the enemy.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WESTERN THEATRE

BATTLE OF THE MEUSE.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH COOLNESS.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS LOSE HEAVILY.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 2-35 a.m.

A French communique which has been issued, says:—"West of the Meuse, the British Army on our left was attacked by Germans. The troops behaved admirably under fire and resisted the enemy with their habitual coolness.

The French Army operating in this region advanced to attack two Army Corps. They were received with a murderous fire, but did not give way.

A counter-attack was, however, made by the Prussian Guards, and the French were ultimately compelled to fall back, after inflicting considerable losses on the enemy, the crack Prussian Guard Regiments especially suffering.

East of the Meuse, our troops advanced across very difficult country. They were vigorously attacked on the outskirts of the woods, and were obliged to fall back on the Semoy River, after heavy fighting. Our cavalry has not suffered. Our artillery had a pronounced superiority.

For some days the French Army will remain on the defensive, and at the proper time will resume the offensive.

BRITISH TROOPS' RETREAT.

NOT CAUSED BY PRESSURE FROM ENEMY.

GERMAN PRINCE REPORTED KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 6-50 a.m.

Details which have been received of the great battle leave no doubt that enormous losses were sustained on both sides. All reports are unanimous in praising the admirable behaviour of the British troops, who only fell back at the express command of their Commander-in-Chief, and not under pressure from the enemy.

The British troops and African troops inflicted severe losses on the German Imperial Guard.

It is reported on good authority that Prince Frederick Leopold, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, was killed.

The Algerian soldiers distinguished themselves by a magnificent bayonet charge. They advanced three kilometres despite deadly fire from mitrailleuses.

ACCURATE BRITISH GUNNERS

FURIOUS ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 12-45 p.m.

The British forces were engaged south Mons where the battle was largely an artillery engagement. The German fire was badly directed. The English gunners whose batteries were posted on heights near the city, fired with great accuracy doing great execution.

Eye-witnesses pay a warm tribute to the skill and steadiness of the British troops and their splendid musketry practice. They repulsed six furious attacks magnificently leaving bodies so heaped that they hampered the Algerians' bayonet charges.

Two British line regiments and one crack cavalry regiment are, however, said to have been hard hit. Prior to the withdrawal of the Allies the British seemed to have been more than holding their own.

THE BRITISH FORCE.

WELL PROTECTED POSITION TAKEN UP.

LONDON, Aug. 25. 3-15 a.m.

The Press Bureau says that British troops have successfully reached their new positions. Fighting has gone on more or less continuously, but the enemy has not effectively harrassed our operations.

The movement has been executed with great skill by the commanders of the first and second Army Corps.

The casualties cannot be estimated exactly, but they are not heavy.

Our forces was opposed by two German Army Corps, and two cavalry divisions. The enemy suffered very heavily. The position now occupied is well protected.

NO FURTHER ENGAGEMENT.

BRITISH TROOPS' CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 12-5 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces tonight that has been no further general engagement. The condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 2,000.

LONDON, Aug. 25 3-40 p.m.

The British casualties in the recent fighting numbered two thousand.

FRENCH COUNTER ATTACKS.

FOUR SORTIES FROM NANCY.

HAVOC WROUGHT AMONG GERMANS.

LONDON, Aug. 35. 11-35 a.m.

An Official Paris despatch says that the French troops made four counter-attacks from Nancy, and wrought havoc among the Germans.

ALLIES FALL BACK ON COVERING POSITIONS.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ARRESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 25 2-10 a.

The latest French *communique* says: "On orders of General Joffre, our troops and the British troops in Belgium, after heavy fighting, have fallen back on covering positions which would not have been left had not the Belgian resistance enabled them to enter Belgium.

The German Army has suffered so much as to be compelled to arrest the counter-attacking movement, and take up fresh positions."

FRENCH MOVEMENT PROCEEDING.

GERMAN GUARDS ROUGHLY HANDLED BY FOREIGN LEGION

LONDON, Aug. 26, 12-5 a.m.

A French official announcement says that the French movement begun yesterday is proceeding methodically, despite the German opposition. The German Guards Corps was roughly handled in a hand-to-hand fight with the Algerian troops, and lost heavily.

BATTLE RAGING IN LORRAINE.

BOTH ARMIES TAKE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 12-45 p.m.

Both armies have taken the offensive in Lorraine. Fighting is proceeding.

The Fifteenth French Army Corps executed a brilliant counter-attack in the valley of Vezouze. A battle is raging north of Verdun.

GREAT GERMAN LOSSES IN LORRAINE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphs that Germans have had great losses in Lorraine.

BOMBS DROPPED ON ANTWERP.

SEVERAL PEOPLE KILLED.

AIRSHIP SHOT DOWN AND CREW CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 1-55 p.m.

Last night a Zeppelin threw bombs on Antwerp. Two houses were destroyed, and several persons were killed.

The airship was brought down by guns six miles from Antwerp, and her crew was captured.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

A Zeppelin threw eight bombs on Antwerp. Twelve persons were killed. One bomb dropped near the Palace.

POSITION OF NAMUR.

FOUR FORTS STILL NOT TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 7-10 p.m.

A German official announcement published in Copenhagen admits that four of the Namur forts have still not been taken, though five have fallen.

FALL INEXPLICABLE.

NAMUR EXPECTED TO HOLD OUT A FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 25. 11-5 p.m.

The fall of Namur is regarded as absolutely inexplicable, as it was expected to hold out for at least a fortnight, working hand in hand with Antwerp. The result of their withdrawal seems to be that the Allies have abandoned at least temporarily the position from which an offensive movement was possible.

The Allies are now assembled on the main position, probably extending along Lille, Valenciennes, Maubeuce and Mezieres. It is pointed out that even if no prolonged defence on this line is possible, there are prepared defences through La Fere, Laon and Rheims, while in the rear are an immense girdle of forts round Paris.

With the aid of this succession of obstacles, the Allies should be able to make every advance of the enemy as costly as possible until the pressure is automatically relieved from the East.

MALINES BOMBARDED.

BELGIANS DRIVE THE ENEMY BACK

LONDON, Aug. 25, 11-5 p.m.

The Germans have bombarded Malines, damaging the famous cathedral steeple and two hundred houses. The Belgians vigorously retaliated, and drove the enemy towards Vilvords.

Considerable losses were sustained on both sides.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM MALINES.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 1-30 p.m.

A Belgian official despatch says that the Army sallied out of Antwerp and drove three German Divisions yesterday back ten miles from the neighbourhood of Malines upon the Vilvorde.

A GALLANT GENERAL.

BELGIUM COMMANDER FOUND IN LIEGE FORT RUINS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Aix-la-Chapelle says that General Leman was found among the ruins of Liege fort nearly suffocated. He was brought before General Emmich, who returned him his sword in recognition of his gallantry. General Leman and other Belgian officers have been sent to Cologne.

RAILWAY AID.

BELGIAN ENGINES AND ROLLING-STOCK FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Belgian State Railways are sending a thousand engines and the bulk of their rolling-stock to France.

FIGHTING AT OSTEND.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

Ostend telegrams report fierce fighting on the outskirts between Uhlans and the Gendarmerie. The wounded are arriving in motor-cars.

GERMAN GOVERNOR OF BELGIUM.

Field-Marshal Von Der Goltz has been appointed Military Governor of the occupied portion of Belgium, and a civil administrator has also been appointed.

EASTERN THEATRE.

GERMAN ARMY IN FLIGHT.

RETREATING BY FORCED MARCHES.

RUSSIANS' PROGRESS THROUGH PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 2-40 a.m.

The Russian forces continue on the offensive. The German Army on the East Prussian frontier beat a retreat by forced marches, concentrating on the Koenigsberg fortress.

Three divisions of the Germans occupied a fortified position in the region north of Neidenburg. The Russians attacked enveloping the left flank of the Germans, who fled, abandoning their guns.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PENETRATING INTO HEART OF EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Russians are penetrating into the heart of East Prussia.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Russian casualties have hitherto been largely owing to the unrestrainable determination of the rank and file to get at the enemy. Cavalry in the centre in the recent battle suffered heavily. The Cavalry encounter was followed by an infantry advance which was more than satisfactory.

FAR EAST.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

TO DEFEND TSINGTAO TO THE UTMOST.

LONDON, Aug. 25. 3-15 a.m.

A cable received in New York from Tsingtao says that a cipher message from the Emperor William instructing the garrison to defend the position to the utmost was read at roll-call on Friday evening, and was stoically received.

The Germans have dynamited all tall structures which might be of assistance to an attacking fleet by giving sighting points.

They have also blown up a railroad bridge at the boundary of their leased territory, and razed Chinese villages within their territory.

The inhabitants of these villages have been partially compensated.

AFRICA.

GERMAN RAID ON NAMAQUALAND.

RAIDERS ATTACKED BY BOER FARMERS

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A small German raiding party from Windhoek have entered British Namaqualand. On their way they came into conflict with some Boer farmers settled in German territory, who killed a sergeant and a few others. Owing to the waterless nature of the region, the invaders are unable to move far from the Orange River, and the raid is unimportant.

British Namaqualand is a barren district of Cape Colony, South of the Lower Orange River. German Namaqualand is on the north of Cape Colony, extending from the Orange River to Damaraland.

NAVAL EVENT.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

HOW THEY WERE CHASED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A wireless operator on board H. M. light cruiser Gloucester describes the pursuit of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The Gloucester continued the chase for two days and nights. Her second shot took off half of the Breslau's foremost funnel. The next put her aft gun out of action. The Breslau fired thirty shots but only two took effect, smashing two of the Gloucester's boats.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S SON CHRISTENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24

The King and Queen were present yesterday evening, at the christening of the infant son of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. The ceremony took place privately, owing to the approaching departure of Prince Arthur for active service.

ENGLAND.

GALLANT BRITISH TROOPS.

EARL KITCHENER'S CONGRATULATIONS

SPLENDID WORK DONE.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-20 p.m.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Kitchener made his first speech as Secretary of State for War. He emphasised that his position in the Government involved his adherence to neither party.

Like those who were now so willingly joining the colours, his term of office was for the duration of the war, or three years if the war lasted longer. Others would then be able to take their places and see the matter through.

Serious conflicts were ahead, and considerable sacrifices would be entailed, but these would be willingly borne for our honour and our position in the world.

They would be willingly shared by the Dominions, who were sending contingents and giving every assistance to the Mother Country.

TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

Our troops had already been for thirty-six hours in contact with superior forces, and had maintained the best traditons of the British soldier. They had behaved with the utmost gallantry.

The movements they had been called upon to execute demanded the greatest steadiness of the soldiers and skill in their commanders.

Earl Kitchener said he had telegraphed to Field-Marshal French to congratulate the troops on their splendid work. Britain was proud of them.

Earl Kitchener pointed out the heavy casualties which a European war entailed. He emphasised the smoothness with which the mobilisation and transportation of the Expeditionary Force had been carried out, and paid a warm tribute to the readiness of civilians to assist military.

Earl Kitchener continued:—"We know how deeply France has appreciated the value of Great Britain's prompt assistance. It must also prove of high military significance in restricting the sphere of operations and determining their duration.

Everyone would have rejoiced if the conditions of strategy had permitted the British to be ranged alongside of the gallant Belgian army. Belgium, however knows our sympathy and our resolution to make sure that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing."

VAST RESERVE TO DRAW UPON.

"While other countries have under compulsory service brought their full resources into the field, we have still a vast reserve to draw from the resources of the Mother Country and Dominions. The response of the Dominions has already shown that we have not looked to them in vain. India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are sending powerful contingents, and the Territorials of Great Britain have loyally responded to the stern call of duty. Over seventy battalions of Territorials, with fine patriotism, have already volunteered for service abroad. Also the hundred thousand recruits already asked for have been practically secured.

THIRTY DIVISIONS.

Behind that we have reserves.

Earl Kitchener affirmed that he desired to have constantly in the field an army not unworthy of the power and responsibilities of the Empire. (Cheers). He could not at this stage say the limit of the force required.

The scale of the field-army was now being raised, and it might attain in the course of the next six months a total of thirty divisions, which would be continually maintained in the field.

But if the war was protracted, and our fortunes varied or were adverse, then he was confident that further exertions and sacrifices on the part of the Empire would not be denied. (Loud cheers).

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

CASUALTIES OVER 2,000

LONDON, Aug. 25. 3-55 p.m.

The House of Commons re-assembled today in an atmosphere of tense expectancy. Many members wore military uniform.

Mr. Asquith said:—We have heard today from Field-Marshall Sir John French that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position has been successfully effected. It has not been accomplished without considerable loss. They were pressed hard by the enemy, who were, however, shaken off.

It is undesirable to say more at present, except that General French reports that despite hard marching and hard fighting the British forces are in the best of spirits.

General French estimates our casualties at something over two thousand, but we have not yet received any names.

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

MIDNIGHT CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Aug. 25. 1-55 p.m.

A meeting of Cabinet Ministers and generals was held at Earl Kitchener's residence from midnight until two o'clock this morning. Earl Kitchener visited Mr. Asquith to-day.

INDIAN AMBULANCE WORKERS.

STUDENTS UNDERGOING TRAINING COURSE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Eighty Indians will commence a daily first aid training at the Polytechnic to-day A number of Indian students at Cambridge and Edinburgh are also being trained.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

It is stated that Baron Lovat has accepted the command of the Highland Mounted Brigade, including Lovat's Scouts, raised for service in the South African war. Practically the whole brigade has volunteered for service at the front.

The Brigade will undergo a course of training as part of the Territorial Army.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

LONDON, Aug 26.

The Canadian patriotic fund is rapidly mounting up. Toronto City alone contributed 297,000 dollars in one day, and expects to raise half a million in the next four days.

EMERGENCY BILLS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

Thirteen emergency Bills have been introduced into the House of Commons, including one for the control of sale and consumption of intoxicants.

AUSTRALIAN MAHOMEDANS' PRAYERS.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

Prayers on behalf of Great Britain have been offered by the Mahomedan residents of Melbourne.

AUSTRIA.

MOBILISATION ON ITALIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

It is stated despite denials that Austria is mobilising on the Italian frontier and that already seventy thousand men have been concentrated at Innsbruck and Trent.

PASSPORTS HANDED TO JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, August 26, 3-40 a.m.

Austria has handed his passports to the Japanese Ambassador, and the Austrian Ambassador in Tokio has been recalled.

SERVIA.

WHOLE COUNTRY CLEAR OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6-15 p.m.

A Servian official statement says that the whole of the Servian territory is now clear of the enemy.

GERMANY.

GERMAN BOY SOLDIERS.

ALL BOYS FROM 16 TO 19 TO BE TRAINED

LONDON, Aug. 26, 2-40 a.m.

All boys of from sixteen to ninteen years of age in Germany have been ordered to be put through a course of musketry and military training.

Retired officers will be employed as instructors.

MONTENEGRO.

FOREIGN CONTINGENTS LEAVE SKUTARI

LONDON, Aug. 26, 1-30 p.m.

All foreign military contingents have left Skutari.

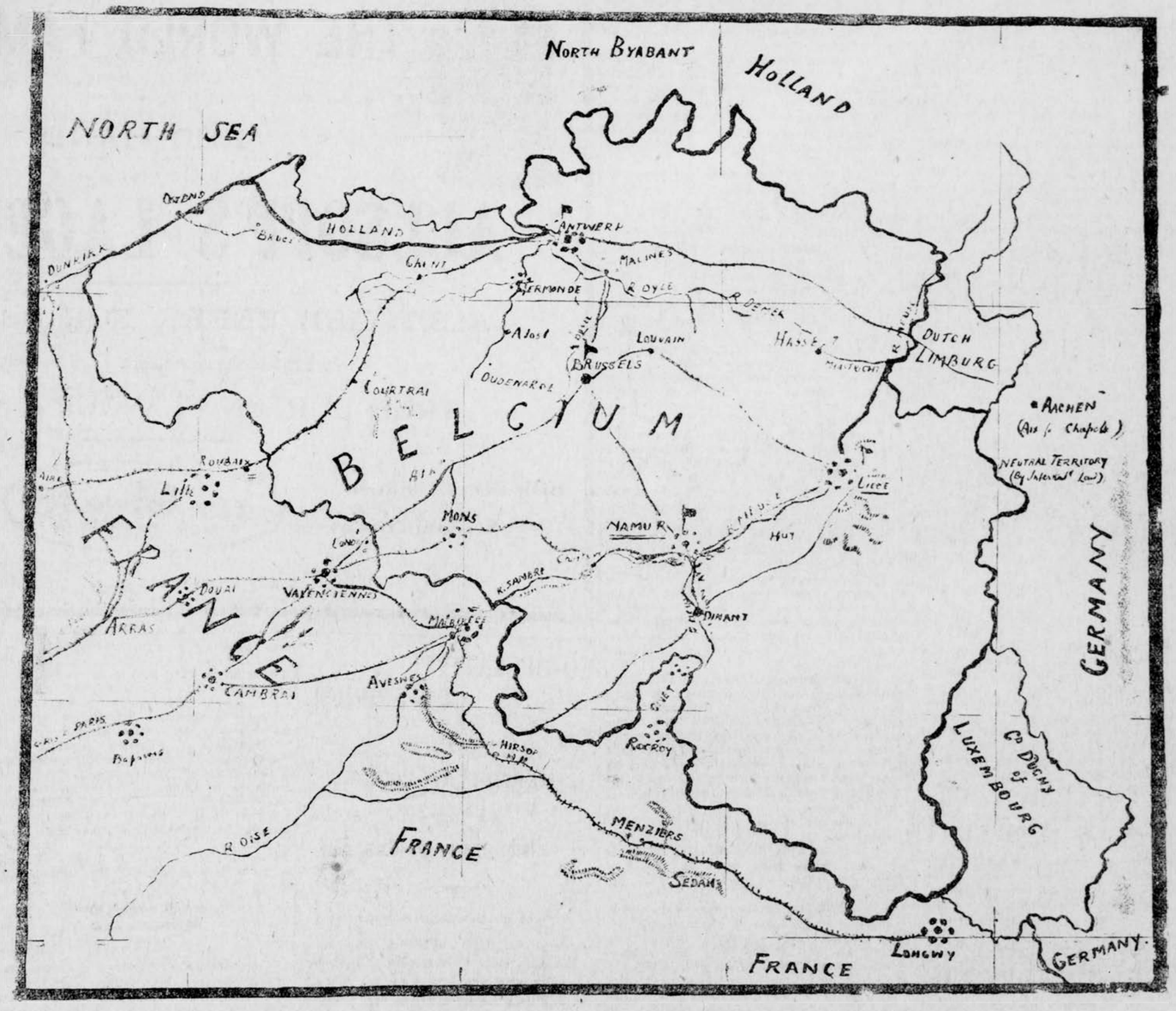
THE MAHARANI OF BARODA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is now at Harrogate. The Maharani is reported to be safe at Karlsbad.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE.



Sketch map of the area of operations.

Fortified positions captured are indicated by flags at half-mast. Other fortified positions by flags mast-high.
Strategic railways are indicated by forked lines and fortresses by dotted circles.

INDIA.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

ONE LAKH GIVEN BY CHIEF OF BHOR.

Amount already acknowledged	6,76,572	13	8
H. H. The Chief of Bhor...	1,00,000	0	0
H. H. The Chief of Jamkhandi	5,000	0	0
H. H. The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar (1st instalment).	5,000	0	0
H. H. The Raja Saheb of Wankaner	4,000	0	0
The Rani Saheb of Jamkhandi	2,000	0	0
The Chief of Oundh	2,000	0	0
Messrs. Merwanji Hormusji Cama	1,500	0	0
The Maharana of Danta ...	1,001	0	0
The Hon. Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta	1,000	0	0
Haji Suleman A. Wahad...	1,000	0	0
Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	1,000	0	0
A Timber Merchant	1,000	0	0
The Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, Kt.	500	0	0
A Parsi Well-Wisher	500	0	0
Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons...	500	0	0
Shriram Ramniranjan, Esq.	500	0	0
Kenneth E. McKenzie, Esq.	300	0	0
Major G. McPherson, I.M.S.	300	0	0
G. B. Adamson, Esq.	300	0	0
A. Turner Lang, Esq.	300	0	0
The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain	250	0	0
R. P. Masani, Esq.	200	0	0
D. N. Bahadurji, Esq.	200	0	0
Daji Abaji Khare, Esq.	200	0	0
J. P. Chrystal, Esq.	200	0	0
Cursetji Muncherji Banaji, Esq.	150	0	0
Dr. R. N. R. Dadina	100	0	0
Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla	100	0	0
A. C. W. Fosbery, Esq.	100	0	0
E. R. H. Jackson, Esq.	100	0	0
	Rs. 8,05,873	13	8

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Lady Bharucha	15,000
Lady Cowasjee Jehangir ...	5,000
H.H. Maharani of Dhrangadra	3,000
H.H. Rani of Baria	2,000
H.H. Rani of Dharampur ...	1,001
H.H. Rani of Bansda	500
Lady Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, and Mrs. Meghji Vasanji Trikamji	500
H.H. the Rani of Danta ...	501
H.H. the Rani of Ichalkaranji.	500...
Mrs. J. F. Bradbury	500
Mr. Henry D. Baker	300
Mrs. W. A. Chambers	100
Mrs. Suleman Abdul Wahed ...	100
Mrs. Abdul Razak	100
Mrs. Mahomed Rowjee	100
H. C.	100
Mrs. C. N. Moberley	100
Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan ...	100
per Mrs. Macleod	50
Mrs. Cassie	50
Mrs. Ramabai Trimbak Vaidya.	51
Mrs. Shantabai Dabholkar ...	50
Miss Smith	30
Mrs. Haji Mohamed Abba ...	25
A little Parsee girl's self-denial	25
Mr. J. Sempill Lambert ...	25
Mrs. Hashambhoy Vishram ...	25
Captain Goldie	12
Mrs. M.	10
D. M.	10
L. R.	6
	Rs. 29,871

Mr. J. B. Petit, 24 pieces calico, etc.
Mrs. H. G. Weber, 3,000 cigarettes.
Byculla Club, playing cards.
Asian Club, playing cards.
Bombay Club, playing cards.
Mrs. Albert Raymond, playing cards.
Mr. D. Morris, playing cards.
Messrs. S. Rose and Co., parcel of song books.
Mrs. Ratanbai A. Mountwalla, 100 bail-riggan Undervests.
Mr. H. A. H. Payne, magazines and books.
Mr. N. Tremearne, magazines and books.
Mrs. Mackay, illustrated papers and books.
Mrs. R. P. Masani, 3 Vols. "Empress" and books.
Messrs. Combridge and Co., books and papers.
Mrs. Dunkerley, magazines.
Mrs. Spilling, magazines.
Mr. R. Wheatley, magazines.
S. L. B. magazines.
Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, magazines.
National Bank, books.
Mrs. A. E. Robinson, books.
Miss Reid, books.
Miss Kobke, books.
Mr. H. E. Jones, books.
Mrs. Halliwell, books.
A friend, books.
Mr. H. C. Soundy, books and cigars.
Mr. J. Hamilton Cook, six Students song books.
Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Ld., several lengths flannel and suitings.
Mr. M. Butler, 800 cigarettes.
Mr. Weber, 5 doz., handkerchiefs, 2 doz. prs. socks.
Miss Hildreth, 6 doz. handkerchiefs.
Miss Spencer, 3½ doz. handkerchiefs.
Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., 6 prs. slippers, caps, stockings, sheets, and canteen requisites.
Mrs. R. K. Tarachand, 18 pillow cases.
Mrs. Binnie, 1 doz. pillow cases, 2 sweaters, 1 pr. socks.
Army and Navy Stores, large quantity tobacco and pipes.
Madlle Herve, cigarettes.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

LADY WILLINGDON'S GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

H. E. Lady Willingdon gratefully acknowledges the following in connection with the Central Office of the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund:—Messrs. the Bombay United Building Co., for 5 Roomed Flat free of rent; Messrs. Devjee Canjee and Co., for full furnishing of the flat free of charge; Messrs. Singer's for several Sewing Machines; Mr. Wm. C. Smith for sign boards; Messrs. F. and C. Olser Ltd. for renewing electric installation etc.; Mr. Hussonally for Office Stationery; Messrs. The Remington Typewriter Co. for 3 and the Oliver Typewriter Co. for 1 Typewriter and a Duplicator, all free of charge.

Also Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., C. A., for voluntarily undertaking the book-keeping of the branch, and the Bombay Telephone Co., for telephonic connection at a nominal charge.

Her Excellency also thanks Messrs. Marks and Co., for kindly lending a piano for the Town Hall meeting.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL WAR FUND.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The following is the list of donations to the Madras Provincial War Fund already received:—

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore Rs. 1,00,000. H. H. the Raja of Cochin Rs. 1,00,000. Maharaja of Bobbilli Rs. 1,00,000. Maharaja of Venkatagiri Rs. 3,00,000. Raja of Vizianagrah, Rs.3,50,000. Raja of Pithapuram Rs. 1,00,000; Raja of Ramnad Rs. 20,000. Raja of Dharakota Rs. 3,000. Zemindar of Parlakimedi Rs. 50,000. Zemindar of Telaprole Rs. 20,000. Zemindar of Kapileswarapuram Rs. 10,000.

MADRAS LADIES' MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Ladies' Recreation Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which Lady Wallis presided. She said the object of the meeting was to enable the members of the club to show their loyalty and patriotism to the Empire by coming to the assistance of the brave troops, both English and Indian, who are or will be engaged in the war, by raising subscriptions and providing articles likely to be of use to them. What had to be considered was the best and most effective way in which to provide comforts and extra nursing requirements for wounded soldiers, when after much privation and suffering they at last find themselves in hospital. It was at this stage that private effort could come to the aid of the Army Medical Department, the strain on which in a great war like this would be enormous. At such time there would be abundant need of comforts and also of money. Lady Pentland is opening a depot for the receipt of all gifts of clothing and comforts for the troops.

Lady Wallis then moved:—"That the members of the club desire to do all that lies in their power to render service at this time by collection of funds and suitable articles for relief of our troops and those suffering from the effects of the war."

Lady Pentland sent a message to the meeting in which she explained the different ways in which the club might work. The message concluded:—"Please tell the ladies of the Club how much I admire and appreciate their loyalty, enthusiasm and generous sympathy in assembling themselves for this purpose. The King, the troops and our suffering fellow-subjects will be truly grateful for such help at this crisis in our history."

It was finally decided to collect funds and articles which will be useful to the troops and to forward them through the depot opened by Lady Pentland. Mrs. Madeley, Honorary Secretary, explained how it was proposed to collect funds.

LAHORE CITIZENS' LOYALTY.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE IMPERIAL FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

At last evening's public meeting at the Town Hall, subscriptions amounting to Rs. 86,000 were announced in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The meeting was largely attended and presided over by Colonel C. H. Cowie, Agent, North-Western Railway.

A committee was appointed with Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, as president, to collect subscriptions in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Funds. A resolution was adopted recording the meeting's earnest desire and offering heartfelt prayer for the victory of the British arms both on land and sea.

BENGAL'S GIFT OF TEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The proposal of the gift of tea is being warmly taken up in Bengal and Assam and a large quantity will be available when the amount to be given is decided upon.

JEWISH COMMUNITY'S PRAYER.

The following prayer which has been ordered by the Rabbi to be said generally, was offered in the Keneseth Eliyahoo, Fort and Byculla, and at the Poona Synagogue:—

We beseech, O Lord, God, so full of compassion and gracious, who hearkenest unto prayer, that we, Thy servants the house of Israel who detail in Thy holy courts present ourselves this day to pour forth our prayer and supplication before Thy holy temple on behalf of the British Forces that stand to-day armed for War in front of the enemy.

O Lord, God of Hosts, that leads his Fleet by the right hand and by his glorious arm, grant that thou choose the people of mighty Britain to succeed so as to ride on the high places of the earth, for thou hast beheld their ways and hast encouraged them. Thou hast caused Britain to possess the lands of Nations in the length and breath of the world, in order to infuse in the dwellers thereon a generous spirit, love of righteousness and uprightness and to impose on all alike the status of righteousness and rights of liberty to all men created in the Divine image and to extend the blessings of wisdom, knowledge, instruction, grace, to subjects all over their extensive kingdoms through the good will of the righteous and merciful King George V and through the counsel of his ministers and advisers; ministers in the lands with strict justice and rivhteousness under the wings of Britain, Israel receives his protection and his requests are granted without any extortion or oppression. The mighty Britain has sent its armed forces to fight, to wage war, for a just cause, for equality of man's rights against a nation that refuses to grant such rights.

We beseech O Lord, God of Israel, Lord of Hosts in His Name, look down from Thy heavenly dwelling and watch the conflict and its parties. Shine Thy countenance upon those who are fighting a cause with the sentiments of uprightness and are delivering themselves to death for the rights of equality to all men such rights as you delight in.

We beseech thee O God, clothe the armed forces of Britannia with the spirit of counsel and strength. Be thou their arm every morning their salvation also in the time of trouble. May thou gird them with strength. May thou subdue under them those that rise up against them. May they succeed and prosper wherever they turn. Bring them back to their lands with a crown of victory, so that the dwellers of the world will know that Thou art the Lord, righteous judge of all people and perceive the strength of Thy Kingdom.—*Amen.*

MOSLEM PRAYERS AT YERAVDA.

In the village of Yeravda within the Suburban Municipal limits of Poona, a large gathering of Mahomedans met in the Mosque, on Monday last, for prayers in connection with the Ramzan-id festival. Special prayers were also offered for an early victory and success of the British arms in the present war.

SADRA PEOPLE'S LOYALTY.

A public meeting of the people of Sadra Civil Station was held on 23rd August at 5 p.m. in the building of the Vernacular School, Sadra, under the presidentship of Lt.-Col. G. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent, Mahikantha, to express their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

Several other speeches were made by enthusiastic citizens.

The following two resolutions were passed:—

Resolved unanimously that the public of Sadra Civil Station in meeting assembled express their loyalty and devotion to the Crown, their full confidence in the ultimate success of the British Arms and in the justice of the cause.

Resolved unanimously to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions for the Imperial Fund in aid of the wounded during the war.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

Mr. R. D. Cooper, former Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, Bikaner, has been appointed Finance Minister of the Bikaner State, and guardian of the heir-apparent during the absence of his Highness the Maharajah, whose offer for active service in the war has been accepted by the British Government.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Goldie, Military Secretary to the Governor, left for Ganeshkhind last night by the Poona passenger train.

Captain Gordon, 66th Punjabis, has been appointed D. A. A. G., for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, and Captain Routh of the same regiment has been appointed Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry.

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Cook's Building, Hornby Road

SOLDIERS IN WAR.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN.

GERMAN AND FRENCH TRAINING IN THE BALKANS.

In the following article, the writer who has worn both the British and Turkish uniforms, fought in the Balkan wars, and has studied the armies of the world, contrasts the spirit, the character and the methods of French and Prussian and describes those of the British-French traditions in the Turkish Army, and not Prussian training, won back Adrinople for the Turks.

A soldier is a strange animal and a good one when you begin to understand him and his philosophy. A soldier is an animal—he is not a vegetable and *never* a machine—that is to say, he ceases to be a soldier in the highest military sense of the word, when he becomes automatic. A true soldier is a man who obeys his conscience and his commander. When the conscience and the commander are not pulling the same way, the value, moral and military, of the soldier is visibly diminished. That which made the Cromwellian Ironsides invincible was Conscience, that which took the Ottoman to Vienna, Syria, Egypt, and Mesopotamia was Conscience. The slender armies of the Revolution braved Austria and Prussia, because of their conscience,—although the early Republication armies were more often drunk than sober, they were never so drunk as not to know that they were fighting for Liberty as opposed to Tyranny, for Right as opposed to Wrong; and the Right is but another name for Conscience. The life of a soldier like his uniform is divided into two distinct divisions,—roughly they are parade and active service. The Parade uniform like the Parade is pretty,—theatrical, imposing and deceiving. The Active Service uniform like active service, is stern, cold, impressive and all-revealing.

These are points which a critic who is a soldier and one who has above all has heard the song of the shrapnel and had bullet extracted from a gland never permits himself to forget. There are two things a true soldier never does. One is he never despises a brave enemy and secondly he never underrates a strong one. One habit is contemptible and the other is dangerous. But there is a difference between contempt and criticism and the following article lays claim to the latter.

Each campaign on its close leaves the soldiers of every nation a legacy of knowledge. The Crimea taught us that the day of cavalry was not over, that the magnificent desperadoes of a Light Brigade could charge the guns. Sixteen years later the French Cavalry at Sedan justified the theory.

The Ottoman in the Russo-Turkish War showed the world that a stubborn fighter in a trench with an antiquated bayonet, backed by a lithe arm, was as difficult to move as a rock.

South Africa proved that isolated blockhouses, connected by mobile columns of mounted infantry and maxim guns could end a campaign in a few months when the more antiquated methods of hurling masses of infantry against fortified kopjes had protracted a campaign for two years.

Now lastly we come to the Balkan War. Here might I be permitted to say, that on this subject I speak not with the authority, but better with the experience of one who went through a part of the campaign, of one who has worn both the uniform of King-George and Sultan Mahommed—kits that go well together, for the two armies fought side by side not long ago, and, who, in the words of Bedwin Sands, "learnt to respect each other," which they the British and Turkish Tommies will always do, in spite of Diplomats and treaties. At the conclusion of the Balkan war "The Times" Military Correspondent made a striking statement. "The Turkish Soldier" he said, "has not been beaten, but the Turkish organisation."

THE GALLICISED TURK.

Now it has been said that the Turkish soldier of the Balkan war was defeated because he was Germanised, which is firstly absurd and secondly unjust to Germany. Marshal von der Goltz was never permitted to Germanise the Ottoman Army—and why? Precisely because, Abdul Hamid was no fool! None knew the Turk as well as he. He retained the Prussian Mission to Constantinople as a compliment to the Kaiser. Every order that the Mission issued Abdul Hamid politely countermanded. But his countermand was never offensive. A discriminate title of Pasha here and there conferred; a thousand "palace cigarettes" carefully distributed among the Prussian subalterns and adjutants sweetened the "lucrative exile", but the Ottoman officer continued to sing the praises of "cher Paris" on the boulevards of Pera. And then came the war. Military experts never tire of drawing parallels between the Balkan and the Franco-German wars. They are quite right, as far as soldiering and not diplomacy is concerned. The greatest simile is, that the Turks were unprepared like the French, the allies were prepared *and* numerically superior like the Germans. This must be borne in mind.

THE PRUSSIAN-TRAINED BULGARIAN.

The enemy whom every Turkish soldier today honours,—my humble self included,—was the Bulgarian trained on absolutely Prussian lines, easily the best disciplined soldier (parade discipline) in the Balkans. They hurled their heavy battalions, according to Prussian "massed tactics", on the unprepared, unmobilised Ottoman, who wavered for eight months, and then, the Prussian Mission was sent to the winds. The wild patriotism of the Turk awoke, (so like the wild patriotism of France). The *élan*, it is very French, of the army was awake,"—"à Adrianople" was the cry! who spoke it? The children of the land. And who were they? The Ottoman Officers from the Paris boulevards, the Ottoman soldiers who slouncched like their comrades and whilom allies, the soldier of the caserne of Paris! Of course Adrianople was retaken! The officers were sword drawn ahead of their men,—the boulevard officers! The political bimbashis, who plotted with the German embassy, were not there. No it was the Gallicised Officer—"En avant mes enfants! à Adrianople!"

In the Ambassadors' Conference at London convened by Sir Edward Grey, the French delegate stood up. "Turkey must retain recaptured Adrianople." Amen said Britain and Turkey kept it!

Oh! these will rushes from Tchataldja! (The Times Correspondent was there) How like Sedan! Those matchless regiments of Ottoman cavalry rushing guns! Ah! How like Balaclava! Abdul Hamid was no fool.

It was Latin impetuosity and British comradeship between officers and men that restored the laurels of the Crescent and the Star. And now let us "Present Arms" to our Prussian comrades,—comrades because they are soldiers. They will be hurled in masses against our artillery,—the flower of the British Army. They will be mowed down in thousands by the French guns—the flower of the world's batteries, and we know they will "peg out like heroes" to use Tommy's expressive phrase. *Butted* on the parade ground, they may be bayonetted on the battle field by their brutal sergeant majors.

THE THREE NATIONS!

The French Officer with Latin impetuosity between smiles and tears will gaily yell "à Berlin" mes enfants. A battle is better than a boulevard!" "à yous, à vous mon capitaine" will come the answering cry from the untidy "active service" man in red trousers. Conscience—the old French cry of Liberty! "Steady men steady" the polo-playing subaltern, who loves his Tommy will yell. "A'Right Sir," will be the reply. Conscience again, the conscience of Tommy Atkins, which tells him that the Scarlet coat sways the world's greatest and noblest empire and stands for Justice and Order.

But the brave Prussian automatic Tommy, will fight like a machine, led by officers, who are as brave as he, who are gentlemen, who are warriors, but who do not belong to the world's noblest democracy—the Soldiers!

WAITERS AND THE WAR.

EFFECTS IN LONDON.

A suggestive sidelight on the effect of the war on one aspect of London life is given by a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in the following sketch published on July 30:

The waiter, a slim dark youth, with dreamy eyes, suggested hesitatingly that I write for the newspaper. Yes? Perhaps I could tell him if Russia were mobilising. The report of her partial mobilisation was unconfirmed? Of course, he said, as soon as he heard definitely that this had happened, he must return to Russia, and two minutes later I saw him by an unoccupied table, talking eagerly with half a dozen compatriots. For the moment they were not waiters serving a cosmopolitan crowd with dull food, but potential soldiers arming against half Europe. In all the cafes, hotels, and restaurants of London the same feeling of unrest prevails to-day among the employees, but what the employers are feeling one can only imagine.

According to the head of a large international employment agency, the great majority of waiters in London, known popularly as Germans, are Austrian. "Two of them to every German," he said, "and already they are responding to their country's call and throwing up their situations. In a few days probably hundreds will have gone. "He showed me the letter from the Austrian Consulate: "I beg to inform you that His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has ordered a partial mobilisation. To-morrow those men liable to serve will receive a summons to join their respective regiments, and those thus called upon will receive all travelling expenses from the nearest office." Then follows the promise of an amnesty for those who have avoided service.

The men are not waiting for the definite summons to join their regiments; they are setting off at once, glad of the chance. Most of them probably left Austria before they were old enough to serve, and they are pleased that the door is open for their return without penalty. They are Viennese or men from the south, quick and excitable, glad of the prospect of war. But the glorious adventure has two aspects, for nine out of ten of the older men are married to English wives.

The hotels throughout England, especially in the holiday resorts, will be severely effected, for they are mainly staffed by Germans and Austrians. The small private hotels depend on them entirely, and such palaces as the Cecil and the Savoy, which demand from all their waiters a knowledge of three languages, employ hardly any Englishmen. Some of these men have, of course, done their military service, but most of them will be raw recruits.

The head of one of the largest restaurant companies in London, when asked if he anticipated any difficulty, said that so far not one of his employees—and they are all Austrians or Germans—had said anything in his hearing about a call to serve. Probably that was because so many of his staff are under age. One tall youth whom I questioned explained in broken English that he was only eighteen, and therefore not liable to serve at the first or second call, and most of his companions, he said, were as young as he. It is worth noting that the mobilisation notice shown to me is the first that has been issued in London. With all the talk of earlier mobilisation, Austria has not sent for her sons overseas.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

SIR,—In my previous article, kindly published, I tried to impress upon your readers, that Italy's neutrality is no treachery, but her justified right.

This Italian point of view is endorsed by the most authoritative words of your great statesman Sir Edward Grey, but unfortunately not shared by your contemporaries.

Will your patience and courtesy allow the publication of these further details and facts explaining and justifying the Italian thesis?

Apart from the sentimental considerations that we are bound to England by strong ties of historic friendship and traditions and that the Italians would simply abhor siding with hated Austria, it is interesting for our many judges to know exactly on what objections the Italian Government refused to recognise the "Casus Foederis" and on what ground neutrality was based.

(1) It is in the spirit and the letter of the Triple Alliance that none of the three allies can take action likely to jeopardise the interests of the Alliance, without first consulting with the other Allies.

This special clause is specially ratified between Austria and Italy in the special treaty concerning the "statu quo" of the Balkans.

In spite of this the Austrian ultimatum, which developed the general conflagration, was communicated to Italy only after delivery to Servia, and thus Italy was unable to make use of her diplomatic advice and pressure and give her ally the suggestions she was entitled to give, while it is rumoured that Count Berchtold went secretly to Berlin to submit the text to he Kaiser.

(2) War being declared, the Italian Government made use of all its power to induce Austria to bind herself to respect Servian independence and territorial integrity, obtaining only some vague assurances but no stipulations of a binding nature.

(3) The principal points of the Triple Alliance are of an eminently defensive character. Its scope is the maintenance of the territorial "Statu Quo" and none of the Allies therefore are bound to give armed assistance to one of the other in a war of aggression, particularly when as in the present case for Italy, there was no exchange of intelligences before the declaration of war.

This interpretation of the conditional obligations of the Triple Alliance, is not new, and it must be made clear, that our former Allies have themselves used it precisely against us during our war with Turkey.

It was this a war of our own choice, and our Allies not only made it clear for us that we could not expect help or support whatever from them, but actually hindered our operations with diplomatic obstacles and imposed upon us the "veto" to a decisive action on Salonica, or against the Dardanelles or Adriatic coasts, and then left us absolutely alone to face and answer the wanton French menace when during the war we held up the two French steamers Carthage and Manouba.

(4) Last, but not least, Italy having been kept in the dark concerning the Austro-German plan of aggression, she has been unable to take the necessary measures of precaution to defend her vital interests (the newly and dearly acquired Tripoli and Cyrenaica would be lost to us, had we sided with Austria and Germany) and therefore she is not bound to pay the cruel folly of her former Allies with the blood and fortune of her people.

Austria's ultimatum and Germany's intimations to Russia and France were communicated to Italy only after the delivery to the parties concerned had taken place, and it is only too evident that this high-handed contempt of rules and ceremonies displayed by our haughty Allies was meant to impress upon the Italian Government and drag Italy like a mercenary willing or unwilling into the Austro-German meshes.

Evidently Berlin and Vienna thought that once the die was thrown Italy would not dare to refuse her participation, and they overlooked the fact that Italy is a free nation and not a vassal to be bullied and threatened and thus the diplomatic plot of these two Allies was frustated by the Italian bold declaration of neutrality like the contemplated military walk through Belgium was to fail at the hands of the undaunted Belgian Army.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA
289, Hornby Road,
Aug. 26th.

BENGAL-PUNJAB RIFLE MEETING ABANDONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

It is officially announced that owing to the war the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Meeting which annually takes place at Meerut at the end of August, has been abandoned this year.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

CROWN COUNSEL RIDICULES MR. NORTON'S ELOQUENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 26.

The arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy cases were resumed to-day. Mr. Sen for Basant Kumar in dealing with the Lahore bomb stated his case as being that it was dropped by the Chaprasi victim and thus exploded Basant Kumar had nothing to do with it. Much of the evidence against him was contradicted and most of it was uncorroborated.

Mr. C. Ross Alston then summed up on behalf of the prosecution. Counsel ridiculed the eloquence of Mr. Eardley Norton who, he said, was so full of fury against the police and the approver that he could not find time to argue his case and the assessors had been appealed to through their sentiments and emotions instead of through their intellects. Counsel outlined Dina Nath's story before Mr. Tollington verifying the facts from the evidence and documents before the court.

The court here rose for the day.

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CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT POONA.

IMPORTANT PAPERS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference assembled at Poona to-day was a great success and great credit is due to Mr. Ewbank, I.C.S., the Registrar, for his power of organisation. Of all the movements initiated by the active benevolence of Government none is more calculated to improve the condition of the masses than the co-operative movement. The hope of the country lies in large numbers of people learning to act and work together. It is the harmonious development of individuals working for a common cause, all actuated by one basic principle, each for all and all for each.

HIS MAJESTY ON CO-OPERATION.

His Majesty the King-Emperor himself said at Delhi on December 13th, 1911:—"If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country." That these prophetic words have come to pass will be seen from the proceedings of the Conference now in sessions. So far as Bombay is concerned, it may fairly claim to be the pioneer of the movement in India for improving rural credit by the establishment of agricultural banks.

In 1883 under the inspiration of Sir William Wedderburn (one of the truest and best friends of India) a committee of capitalists in the Poona District was formed with the object of founding a bank to finance agriculturists of the Purandhar Taluka. This scheme fell through. But the subject was taken up by the Madras Government which deputed Mr. (now Sir) F. A. Nicholson, to study the theory of co-operative credit in Europe and to suggest means by which the movement might be popularised in India. Mr. Nicholson issued an exhaustive report in two volumes. At the same time Mr. Dupernex of the United Provinces and other district officers in the Punjab were also deputed to investigate the matter with the result that in 1901 a Committee was appointed by the Government of India to examine and report upon the whole question. The result of its deliberations was the Co-operative Credit Act (X of 1904). This in brief is a short history of this democratic movement for which we wish every success in India. At the Conference the following papers will be presented and discussed:—

The Necessity of an Industrial Survey of the Village Industries of India Rao Saheb R. G. Naik, Honorary Organiser, Belgaum. The Relations of District Boards to the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Kt., Direrter, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. A proposed Co-operative Credit Union for Bombay, Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., Indian Educational Service. The following papers will be referred to Select Committee:—Debt Redemption among Urban Labouring Classes, G. K. Devdhar, Esq., M.A. Servants of India Society. Debt Redemption among Agricultural Classes, M. R. Tarkunde, Esq., Honorary Organiser, Poona, Rao Bahadur Naranbhai L. Desai, Honorary Organiser, Surat. Co-operative Cattle Insurance, Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., F. R. C. V. S., Supt, Civil Veterinary Department, Yarn Supply and Warping Improvement, W. T. Pomfret, Esq., Vice-Principal, V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay. Co-operative Dairy Farming, V. H. Gonehall, Esq., M. A., Assistant-Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Co-operative Fodder Storage, S. M. Bharucha, Esq., Oriental Translator to Government. The Conference will adjourn at 1-15 p.m. and a group photograph will be taken. The Select Committees will meet at 2-45 p.m. for preparing their reports. The Conference will open at 11-45 a.m. on Thursday, August 27th. The Reports of the 6 select committees will be presented and considered. Papers will be read on a Flying Visit to some Co-operative Societies in Ireland. Baba Saheb Narayanrao Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji. Personal Credit, Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki, Chairman, Shamrao Vithal C. C. S. The Relations of Affiliated Societies to Unions and District Banks, V. M. Herleker, Esq., Chairman, Dharwar District Union. Need of a Co-operative Society for Agricultural Live-stock, Rao Saheb A. U. Malji, Honorary Organiser, Broach. The Co-operative Supply of Agricultural Implements, K. B. Bhadrapur, Esq., M. A., Auditor, C.S., S.D.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LATER.

The Provincial Co-operative Credit Conference met in the Council Hall to-day. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided and there was a large representation from the districts. Sir Richard opened the proceedings with a few well chosen words after which the Registrar briefly summarised the results of the last Conference.

The first paper read was by Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, Honorary Organiser, Belgaum, which proposed that an industrial survey of village industries be made by Government and recommended the appointment of a Director of Industries. The subject was then discussed by a few of the members.

The Registrar in dealing with some of the points raised, remarked that a survey had been begun and would be continued from time to time. Some members of the Civil Service had made a survey of certain village industries but they had not had the required technical knowledge necessary for carrying out the work thoroughly. He was, however, receiving reports from certain gentlemen which would be acted on. How this survey was to remove such difficulties in the way of co-operative credit societies as illiter want of technical knowledge and debt, Naik had not said.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda supported the proposal for an industrial survey and the appointment of a director of industries.

The Hon. Mr. Lalhubhai Samaldas said he would accept Mr. Naik's proposal if instead of a director of industries he would alter his proposal and ask the Government to appoint experts for each industry.

The chairman at this stage intervened remarking that the subject had been passing very far outside the subject of co-operation which they were there to discuss. Rao Bahadur Naik's paper, he said, would be recorded and he trusted the conference would go on to discuss co-operation.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey next introduced his paper on the relations of district banks and unions to the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. This paper has for its object proper supervision of the working of rural co-operative societies and by the establishment of district unions to facilitate their securing loans from the Central Bank.

Mr. Sane of Barsi, and Mr. Harlikar of Dharwar, supported the proposition, while Mr. Valvekar opposed it remarking that the paid up capital required of the union was too large, some of the other conditions were too stringent, while the effect of the rest would be to make the societies subservient to the union and the Central Bank.

The Hon. Mr Rodda approved of the proposed but objected to the rate of 6½ per cent., on loans from the Central Bank as being excessive.

Mr. Chitale was of the same opinion.

In replying to criticisms on his scheme Sir Vithaldas said that the bank did not want to compete with local enterprise and thus prejudicially affect local co-operative credit. If societies could get credit at 5 per cent., in the district, they might avail themselves of it. Whenever possible the bank would do its best to reduce its rate of interest to 5 per cent., if it could do so without interfering with local enterprise. The paper was then recorded.

Professor O. V. Muller then read his paper which has for its object the establishment of a co-operative credit union for Bombay.

At its conclusion he proposed the following resolution which was unanimously accepted:—

"That this conference approves of the principles of a co-operative credit union and would respectfully urge upon Government the desirability if granting necessary facilities to enable such a union to be started in Bombay."

The Conference then adjourned after dividing itself into select committees for the purpose of discussing and reporting to the Conference to-morrow their respective divisions in regard to the remaining six papers on the agenda paper.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

The areas destroyed by the recent floods are estimated at sixty thousand acres in the Pegu division and ten thousand in the Amherst district.

CONTINUATION OF MALARIA CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The Government of India has sanctioned the continuation for another year of the malaria classes for the medical officers started last sesson at Delhi.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the room of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th August 1914 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Shames-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D. occupied the chair.

Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A. read his paper on "Some customary Rites as a preliminary to Marriage among Hindus."

He said that Hindu ladies observe vows rigidly, as they have been preserved and handed down from age to age. The vow of "Jivratta" or "Jiva-Vritta" as correctly derived and named, is pregnant with a deep meaning, and the observance of it, points out how the child virgin is engaged, or, rather, is made to be engaged, in dreaming all along about her future husband and her happy household. This she seeks as a boon from "Gowri," the presiding deity of Marriage, who brought even the God of love to life, destroyed to ashes as he stood by the fiery anger of the God, Siva. Virgins alone are eligible for the performanne and not married women, who have other vows to observe, which do not differ in spirit, but in some minor details they do differ, from the vow under reference. Fasting and dreaming about the future happy household, and seeking a blessing for the purpose are the leading charcteristics for both married and unmarried females among Hindus. Creating the Deity from dust, the virgins seem to inspire life in her, so far so that they dream themselves talking face to face with her, and securing the longed-for blessing. With childlike naive innocence, their implicit faith goes to the length of believing that their adoration of the deity has proved successful for the year of worship in securing a happy future wedlock.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during July, 1914, show that in all 664 cases involving cruelty to 1,165 animals were sent up before the Police Courts in Bombay. Among these, there were 312 cases in which fines were imposed for cruelty and 228 case which were fines for overloading. In 108 other cases, after fines being levied the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, while in another case the animal was sent to the Panjrapole for treatment. In fifteen more cases the accused were warned and discharged. In the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital, there were on the first day of July 54 horses, 214 bullocks, and 25 dogs. 64 horses, 271 bullocks, 38 dogs, 1 goat, 2 cats, and 2 parrots were newly admitted into the hospital, 49 horses, 231 bullocks, and 34 dogs, were discharged cured, and 2 horses, 5 bullocks, 5 dogs, 1 goat, and 1 cat, were discharged uncured during the month, 4 horses, 1 bullock, 6 dogs, 1 cat and 1 parrot died. The total number of animals and birds on the hospital roll on the last day of the month was 330. 80 animals and birds were also treated in the hospital as out-patients during July.

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THE SCIENCE OF BORROWING.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S ADVICE TO FARMERS.

It may not at the first glance seem necessary to instruct people how to borrow money; most persons need to be told how they are to pay back what they have been unwise enough or unfortunate enough to borrow. But the United States Government, which is the most paternal of all Governments and also the greatest correspondence school in the world, and is continuously issuing educational works, has recently published, through the Department of Agriculture, a small brochure on the scientific principles of borrowing, writes Mr. A. Maurice Low in the "Morning Post." Intended primarily, as the editor notes, "to help farmers with the business side of their enterprises, and suitable for all sections of the country," it may be read by farmers profitably in all countries and has value for small tradesmen and others engaged in business everywhere.

Five cardinal rules are laid down. They are:

(1.) Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a return greater than needed to pay the debt.

(2.) The contract should provide for the repayment of the loan at the time when the farmer is most likely to have the means wherewith to repay it.

(3.) The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed.

(4.) Provision should be made for the gradual reduction of the principal.

(5.) The lowest interest rates possible should be secured.

After discussing in simple and elementary terms the nature and use of capital and explaining the meaning of credit, the editor continues:

TWO WAYS OF SECURING CAPITAL.

There are, therefore, only two ways of securing capital for the equipment of a farm. One is to accumulate it oneself, by consuming less than one produces; the other is to borrow it. The advantage of borrowing is that one does not have to wait so long to get possession of the tools and equipment. One can get them at once and make them produce the means of paying for themselves. Without them the farmer's production might be so low as to make it difficult ever to accumulate enough with which to buy them. With their help he may be able to pay for them—that is, to pay off the debt in a shorter time than it would take to accumulate the purchase price without them. That is the only advantage of credit in any business, but it is a great advantage to those who know how to use it. Short-sighted people, however, who do not realise how inexorably the time of payment arrives, who do not know how rapidly tools wear out and have to be replaced, or who do not keep accounts in order that they may tell exactly where they stand financially, will do well to avoid borrowing. Debts have to be paid with deadly certainty, and they who do not have the wherewithal when the day of reckoning arrives become bankrupt with equal certainty.

On the other hand, there is nothing disgraceful about borrowing for productive purposes. The feeling that it is not quite respectable to go into debt has grown out of the old habit of borrowing to pay living expenses. That was regarded, perhaps rightly, as a sign of incompetency. It was then natural that men should not like to have their neighbours know they had to borrow money. But to borrow for a genuinely productive purpose, for a purpose which will bring you in more than enough to pay off your debt, principal and interest, is a profitable enterprise. It shows business sagacity and courage, and is not a thing to be ashamed of. But it cannot be too much emphasised that the would-be borrower must calculate very carefully, and be sure that it is a productive enterprise before he goes into debt.

This leads to a consideration of the first rule, that the purpose for which the money is borrowed will produce a return greater than the debt. A man who borrows £20 to buy fertilizer which adds £25 to the value of his crop ought not to find any difficulty in paying the loan, but if he uses his fertilizer in such a way that it adds only £15 to the value of his crop, he will naturally have some trouble in meeting his payments when they fall due. An unproductive enterprise, therefore, it is pointed out, is not a safe basis for borrowing under any conditions. Except in extreme cases money should not be borrowed for anything which will not pay for itself.

A SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLE.

The time when the borrower can calculate upon his return is an important element in arranging for repayment. If the farmer borrows money to buy fertilizer and agrees to repay the loan before his crop has been harvested and sold he may have to use money from other sources to meet his obligations; it is therefore a sound business principle to arrange that the money borrowed shall be paid back only after the purpose for which the money borrowed has produced its return.

Not less important is the duration of the loan or the time for which the loan is to run. If, says the Bulletin:—

A man borrows to buy fertilizer which is to be used up in one year, the loan ought not to run for more than one year. If he is not able to pay the loan with his first crop he will never be in a position to pay it, unless he draws upon some other source for the money. This violates the first rule. Again, it should not be for a shorter period than the growing season of the crop; for that would violate the second rule. If he borrows for the purpose of buying a twine binder which will help in the harvesting of several grain crops, each crop should pay not only the annual interest charge, but a part of the principal as well. A small loan of this kind, for an investment which lasts only a few years, may not give much trouble, and may not require any special method of repayment. But a heavy loan, for the purchase of land for the making of costly and durable improvements, may lay a considerable financial strain upon the farmer. Any method which will relieve that strain is, therefore, a matter of importance.

No doubt many British farmers, as well as many men in a small way of business, have found themselves in the Bankruptcy Court because they have borrowed money unscientifically, and the rule laid down by the Department of Agriculture, that the length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed, is the only safe principle to adopt. To expect a piece of machinery or an improvement to pay for itself after it has worn out is absurd; it can only pay for itself while it has an earning capacity. The Department illustrates this by saying that if a man borrows money to build a silo, and the silo will last for ten years, the loan must in no case be made for more than ten years, although it is better to be on the safe side and to make the loan for less than ten years rather than longer. If the silo will not pay for itself in ten years it never will. On the other hand, it can scarcely be expected to pay for itself in one or two years, and to have to repay the debt in such a short period places a financial strain upon the borrower, who may be compelled to renew his loan at a time when it is inconvenient, or risk being sold up by an unscrupulous lender.

GRADUAL REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL.

Any man who borrows for a long period should make provision for the gradual reduction of the principal. There are two well-recognised ways of doing this, the Department points out. One is for the borrower to stipulate that on any interest date he may, at his option, repay a part of the principal. With the gradual reduction of the principal the interest charge is also reduced, and it is frequently easier to pay off the loan in instalments than in one lump sum. The other method is to provide for a definite rate of amortisation by fixed annual or semi-annual payments. Each of these payments not only pays the interest, but a small part of the principal in addition, so that within the period stipulated the loan, principal and interest, extinguishes itself. The Department strongly advises farmers, when making long time loans, to insist upon one or the other of these methods of repayment.

It would seem obvious that a man should try to borrow at as low a rate of interest as possible, but a great many farmers have themselves to blame for having to pay high interest, and what applies to the American farmer is probably not without its parallel in England. Farmers are told that they must disabuse their minds of the notion that tangible property, such as land, furnishes the best security in the world. The business ability and character of the borrower, the Department cautions, are of even greater importance in such transactions than the value of the land he may own. Farmers who manage their affairs with prudence and inspire confidence in the lenders are able to borrow at a lower rate than those whose reputation for repaying their debts is not so firmly established. The right kind of lender, the Department observes, "does not want to foreclose mortgages; he wants his money back with a fair profit, like any other merchant. For money that is borrowed wisely, for money that is sure to be repaid, he charges low interest. This, in fact, is why the Government has published these rules for borrowers. It is not so much a matter of driving a shrewd bargain as it is of observing a few fundamental principles which alone can make a credit a blessing and not a curse."

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 26th, '14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to August 26th 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct	In.	Ct	In	Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	7	59	81	62	44	44	60
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	11	61	38	73	47	48	69
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	8	63	79	72	61	48	76
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	8	71	03	76	01	47	80

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 25th August 1914 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Quite an exciting incident occurred on board the German-Australian liner Australia at about 7 p.m. on the 19th instant, says the "Times of Ceylon," when a German Officer was shot in the legs by a Punjabi guard. It appears that the Officer attempted to descend towards the holds where there was a large amount of explosives, but the Punjabi requested him not to do so. The Officer insisted on going below and pushed the guard and was on his way down when the Punjabi fired on him. The wounded Officer was brought ashore and removed to hospital in an ambulance.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

JOHN WESLEY.

HIS FORCE AND HUMOUR.

The two men who founded the most successful of modern religious societies were both fond of "relating themselves to paper," and in each case we have a life-like portrait of the man himself which is in marked contrast with some of the most characteristic features of their respective societies, says "The Times," discussing Mr. Curnock's new edition of Wesley's Journal.

Being both admirable organisers, they no doubt saw to it that the intellectual title-deeds, whether of Quakerism or of Methodism, should comprise the doctrines upon which they relied to perpetuate the religious faith and disposition which in each case they held to be the one thing needful; but George Fox himself was much more of a mystic than a Quaker, and it is not easy to recognise in Wesley's Journal the typical features of the modern Wesleyan Methodist.

Something must be allowed for the laicising of the ideal. Commercial success so characteristic of both societies, could not blunt the fine edge or confuse the religious significance of either Fox or Wesley. Still more of the contrast is due to the inevitable change that passes upon ideals when they are taken into lesser minds. The best of the Franciscans was not a St. Francis; of the worst Chaucer gives us a picture in the Canterbury Tales. And yet if ideals are to be fruitful they must accommodate themselves to the capacity, spiritual and intellectual, of the rank and file.

HIS AMAZING FORCE.

The trait that first and last most impresses the reader of Wesley's Journal is the amazing force of the man. Southey says that he probably paid more for turnpikes than any other man in England; and until he had his first serious illness when he was fifty years old he travelled always on horseback. In 1758, when he was fifty-five, he writes:—"I reached London thoroughly tired, having rode in seven months above four-and-twenty hundred miles." And the riding was the least fatiguing part of the day's work. When he reached a town, often before taking food, he would preach to a crowd in the market-place or church yard and visit the Methodist society in the place if there was one, and then ride on another fifty miles to another town.

"'I am often much tired,' he writes, 'the first time I preach in the day; a little the second time; but after the third or fourth I rarely feel either weakness or weariness.' This tough grain stood him in good stead, and enabled him to treat the British Isles, if not 'the world,' as his 'parish.'

But it was only as the sheath to a blade of the finest temper. In the early days of his preaching, especially in Cornwall and Staffordshire, the mobs were violently hostile, and the magistrates too frequently encouraged them; sometimes even paying them money to break up the meetings, the excuse alleged being that Wesley was a Jacobite agent. Occasionally they impressed his preachers for the Army, and once a certain Mr. Beauchamp, of Pengreeb, had the assurance to impress Wesley himself. The story may be found, told with grim humour, under the date of July 3rd, 1745.

WESLEY AND THE RUFFIAN.

The magistrate was evidently shocked to find that his prisoner was as good a gentleman as himself, to say the least, and hastened to explain away his conduct 'I seize you! No, sir no; nothing like it. I asked you to go with me to my house, and you said you was willing.'

Wesley, of course, can only narrate the effect of his quiet self-possession upon mobs and magistrates; he does not attempt to account for it except by his faith that he was an instrument in God's hands. But when we read that a burly ruffian once rushed at him out of the crowd and when he reached him did nothing but stroke his white hair we have evidence that Wesley was one of those rare personalities whose force tells in some inxplicable way upon those who come in contact with them.

WESLEY IN LOVE

Mr. Curnock in the standard edition of the Journal tells for the first time from Wesley's shorthand diaries and suppressed passage in the Jornal itself the whole pathetic story of Wesley's relations as a young man with a Miss Sophy Hankey. She was clearly very much in love with him, and he with her. But Wesley could not get out of his head that this earthly affection might interfere with his clerical duty. This is how the story ends:

"At length we agreed to appeal to the Searcher of hearts. I accordingly made three lots. In one was writ "Marry"; in the second 'Think not of it this year." After we had prayed to God to 'give a perfect lot. Mr. Delamotte drew the third, in which were these words, "Think of it no more." Instead of the agony I had reason to expect, I was enabled to say cheerfully, 'Thy will be done.' We cast lots once again to know whether I ought to converse with her any more, and the direction I received from God was 'Only in presence of Mr. Delamotte." '

Wesley's second love affair was spoiled by the unwarrantable interference of his brother Charles; and when at length he did marry, the marriage was not a success.

THE JOURNALS.

The praises of Wesley's Journal have been sounded in recent days by two very competent critics, Edward FitzGerald and Mr. Birrell. FitzGerald contrasted its English with that of Addison and Johnson as being 'pure and unaffected' and Mr. Birrell bids the student of the eighteenth century forsake Horace Walpole and even Boswell for a time, and study Wesley, who was nearer the centre, and whose Journal 'quivers with life, and is crammed full of character.' Both praises are just. The man of letters and the student of social science will both find much in the Journal to repay their attention.

And it is Wesley himself whom here we come to know, and to admire, and in his humaner moments to love. For this old-fashioned scholar and gentleman could be very human at times. As Dr. Johnson discovered he could 'talk well on any subject.' And if with women he was out of his bearings, and was capable of reading Ephraim Syrus, by way of administering consolation, to the young lady whose only trouble was that she was in love with him, he was not generally wanting in humour.

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CONFESSIONS OF A SHABBY.

EXPERIENCES OF A POVERTY-STRICKEN YOUNG MAN.

The following article by Mr. Robert Scott Adamson appears in "The New Statesman":—

Three weeks ago a new suit arrived from my tailor. It cost £2 18s. I earn £1 per week, or rather since the Insurance Act came into force, 19s. 8d., so you will understand that such an event is of no little importance. I belong to the poorest trade in the world. I am employed as an assistant in the library of a "Literary Institution." The institution is a survival from the late Georgian or early Victorian period. It was founded when the lower middle classes had won political power and were groping in an uncertain fashion after a vague something called culture. It was the age of "Libraries of Useful Knowledge." The study of geology was recommended to the working classes as a certain cure for the evils which beset them, and the more optimistic were of the opinion that once a reconciliation had been effected between Hutton and the gentleman who wrote the book of Genesis, Heaven—or a Presbyterian substitute for that region—would lie just round the corner. The glory of the institution has faded, and it is now staggering to its doom. Eight years ago it caught me raw from a board school, with an immense thirst for reading, and with no particular desire to be anything in particular. During these eight years I have made frequent efforts to get out of the trap into which I have fallen, but my efforts have as yet been futile, and I begin to fear that unless the institution goes bankrupt I shall remain in it till I die of despair. I did not always enjoy the salary of which I boasted above, for until seventeen months ago I never had more than 16s. a week, and it was only through the unexpected resignation of my fellow prisoner that I was enabled to hold the Committee to ransom. On this wage I have to dress rather better than an artisan earning 35s. per week is expected to dress. My collar must always be clean, and no rents must be visible in my garments. In the course of the eight years spent under these conditions I have changed rather curiously. When I began work I was in no way different from any other working-class child. I had, it is true, a rather vivid imagination, which had been stimulated by voracious reading, but in my aspirations, or rather my lack of aspirations, I was as my school friends were. My work brought me into daily contact with people who differed from my own folks, in dress, in thought, and in speech. I read, and my reading taught me to observe the men and women whose combined efforts could pay me no more than £1 per week. In a few short months my vocabulary was enlarged, my accent was slightly changed, and I had acquired a rooted contempt for the ignorance of the educated people who looked down on board schools. The contempt was all the more ferocious because with it was mingled envy. I became one of the unclassed. I desired and appreciated fine clothes, and beautiful books. I used to get hold of wine lists issued by the stores and gloat over the names and dates of the high-priced wines which figured therein. I developed "champagne tastes," and I had not even a "beer income." The chiefest of these desires, the one anxiety of my life, was, and is, to be well dressed. I suppose that such an anxiety betrays the snob that is in me. Great men are, it is rumoured, indifferent to what they wear, but, as I have no consciousness of any greatness wherewith to comfort myself, I take the privilege of the average man, and make myself miserable about small things.

At times when I look at the young men who were at school with me, I am stricken with envy and regret. They are all tradesmen, and their wages would be wealth to me. Their tastes are so simple, their way through life is so plainly marked, that I sometimes wish that I could be as they are. A tradesman is far happier than a worker of the clerk type. He is paid a living wage and he does not require to spend much on clothing. One good suit is all that is necessary, as he can wear to his work any old and shabby suit so long as it preserves the decencies. Most tradesmen are satisfied with two suits, the one for their work and the better one for after working hours and Sundays. The clerkly worker is not so well off. He gets a wage that is much inferior to the artisan's wage, and on that pittance he has to dress three times better than the artisan. His best suit is his working suit, and when he comes home at night he changes, not from shabbiness into decency, but the reverse. The dress of his leisure hours, thanks to his small wage, must be mean. From my own experience I have come to the conclusion that enforced shabbiness is bad not only for my self-respect or my vanity, but that it injures me physically and mentally. I doubt not that if the thousands of shabby-genteel, pitiful souls could speak, they would corroborate my statement. Looking back on the working years of my life I see that two stand out very pleasantly from the rest. In these years I enjoyed good health and the contentment that comes with health. Now it so happened that in each of these years a succession of odd jobs put me in possession of extra money, which I applied to the purchase of tailor-made suits. In the year before this joy time I was suffering most horribly from nervous breakdown, brought on, I suspect, by too much reading and too much solitude, for, thanks to the hours I work, I have lost all my friends and have become a sort of social outcast. All the usual symptoms of nervous trouble were present, hysteria, bad temper, loss of memory, and fear of crowds and enclosed spaces and had I been sufficiently wealthy to procure the aid of a medical man, I am certain that I would have been assisted into a lunatic asylum. Poverty, kindly for once, threw me back on my own resources. I stopped reading, spent all my spare time loafing in the open air, and then when the payment for the odd jobs fell due, I completed my cure by rushing off to the "store" to be measured for a suit.

Arrayed in this, I overcame my nerves, my love for crowds returned, I attended cricket matches, listened to the numerous atrocious bands which the municipality inflicts on the citizens of our town, and even went to fashionable churches on Sunday mornings, so that I might fully realise my splendour. Next year fortune still favoured me. I got a library to catalogue and rearrange, and I was paid at the magnificent rate of half-a-crown an hour. When the work was done I found myself the amazed possessor of £8. With this fortune in hand I felt that I could afford to be reckless, so I purchased another suit and a waterproof, and spent the remainder on a holiday. Thus I had practically a new suit to wear to my work, and an absolutely new suit for the Sunday and after working hours. All that year I was in good health and spirits, and even when the winter came, though I had only a chilly waterproof to keep out the cold, I contrived to keep cheerful. I had a shabby old overcoat which I wore during the week, and as I did not go out till after dark on Sundays I still felt myself well dressed. When the spring came I did not feel quite so happy, for the trousers of my week-day suit were showing signs of wear, bagging at the knees, and fraying at the bottoms, so I had perforce to don my Sunday suit, and as I had no money to buy even a ready-made suit, I had to wear the same garb day in day out. A suit worn in this reckless fashion soon goes wrong. Beranger, in one of his songs, apostrophises his coat as follows:

O pauvre habit que j'aime
Ensemble nous devenons vieux.
Depuis dix ans je te brosse moi-meme.

The last line is a lie. No coat that is worn constantly will last for more than four years at the very outside, and even that period is so unusual as to be almost impossible. A coat will last for two years, but if it is worn every day, all day long, during that time its lining will be rent and worn into holes. A pair of trousers worn every day all day long will be indecent at the end of six, or at the most eight months.

My shabbiness soon began to have its usual effect on me. I grew wretched and began to think that I was condemned to go meanly clothed for the rest of my life. When I rose in the morning and donned my one suit I was filled with despair at the sight of its threadbare surface, and by the thought that a full year must pass before I could hope to get rid of it. All the joy seemed to go out of my life. I walk to my work through a very pleasant meadow and along the most beautiful street in the world. During that melancholy time I felt out of tune with all that I usually most delight in. If the sun shone I felt that its splendour was merely a subtle device to show up my shabbiness; while if it was dull and rainy I felt sure that the powers behind the weather were in league to complete the ruin of my already pitiful garb. All day long I was attending well-dressed middle-class men and women, and when I went home for my dinner I felt furious with the crowds of hurrying workmen, who dressed in drab when they could well afford to wear clothing more pleasing to the eye. Everywhere I felt myself a marked man, and, indeed, the shabby-genteel man is always painfully noticeable. To distinguish himself from the well-paid workman, whom he envies and despises, he carries a pitiful umbrella or a ludicrous pair of gloves which serve to give the finishing touch to his pathetic pretentiousness. When night came and my work was done I was at my worst. I had still the last year's suit for wearing after work, but it was in such a deplorable condition that I preferred to stay in till the kindly darkness could cloak its many sins. If, however, the evening was too fine to permit me to stay indoors, I had to go out in my one decent suit and so further shorten its days. The men and women who dress for dinner do not realise the full health value of that convention. If the working classes could spend more on dress than they presently do there would be less wrangling in their lives. A change of dress at the end of a day's work is as good as a cold bath in its stimulating effects.

The whole of that summer was spoiled for me by my poverty, and as usual my health began to deteriorate. When Sunday came, as I had no Sunday suit in which to face the world, I was driven to hide my shabbiness in the hills. I rose early and was out of the town long before the church bells began to ring. With a volume of Shelley in my pocket I ascended Caerketton, and there among the heather, lulled by the call of the curlew, feasting my eyes on hill and town and sea, I forgot for a little that I was only one of the shabby genteel. I feasted on biscuits and cheese and plums (when plums were at fourpence a pound). I lay there till the sun had set beyond the western hills, and then I returned home in the darkness. I am a townsman by birth and training and conviction, and I love my town most of all on Sundays when the streets are thronged with crowds of cheerful well-dressed people. From all this I was an exile, and though the wind on Caerketton is laden with the scent of heather and thyme, I would far rather have been breathing the closer atmosphere of a crowded street.

When the autumn frosts set in my luck turned. I got a small and interesting job to do for the man whose library I had catalogued. He asked me to call at his house, and when I arrived there I found that my task was to help him to check his investments, a delightful experience for a poverty-stricken young man. His house was situated in one of the great squares at the west end of our town, and his library, which was the scene of my labours, looked on to a beautiful garden. In that huge room I added and subtracted and compared last year's dividends with the year before, and at the end of the week I discovered that my generous employer had an income of a little over six thousand pounds a year. He was very kind to me, gave me supper every night during the week I was engaged, and paid me three guineas at the end. Of course, I bought a suit, and as I had managed to save some twenty-five shillings, I also purchased a thick third overcoat ready made. The suit I wore every day, Sunday wear and the overcoat I kept for winter. I grew better in health and spirits, and by the time just shortly after the New Year I got my wages increased to one pound.

Had I become a millionaire my joy and relief could not have been greater. I became a miser and hoarded every penny left over after my board was paid for, so that I was able to greet the spring with suitable raiment.

I know not whether I shall ever earn more than one pound a week. Already I find that it is difficult to exist on that sum; but for the present I am basking in quiet content, with the feelings of having reached a sunny port after grey, storm-swept seas. My state is akin to that of a man who has been converted to Christianity or Socialism. I find a greater hope and a greater meaning in life. I see the world from a different standpoint, and I take a different view of my fellows. When I read over this attempt at a confession I am keenly conscious of its pettiness, but I believe that my feelings are common to a large and I fear an increasing class. The shabby-genteel man has acquired or inherited tastes which his poverty prevents him from gratifying, and, as he possesses an aesthetic sense and a certain foolish vanity, he desires above all to be decently clothed.

For my own part I am prepared to maintain that in this age clothes *do* make the man. The world respects the man who respects himself, and the well-dressed man always respects himself. A certain class of man is self-conscious when he is well dressed; the shabby genteel is self-conscious when he is badly dressed. Only the man who has known starvation knows the full blessing of regular meals, and in the same way it is only the shabby-genteel man who knows the real significance of good clothes. And if this confession should seem petty, it should be remembered that the small troubles are always the most difficult to bear. What breaks the courage of the average man and woman is not the great sorrows, but the mean little worries. Even a superman feels unhappy when by chance he makes a rent in his trousers, and were he required to parade the streets with trousers so frayed that they hung in fringes on his boots he would die of shame in less than a week.

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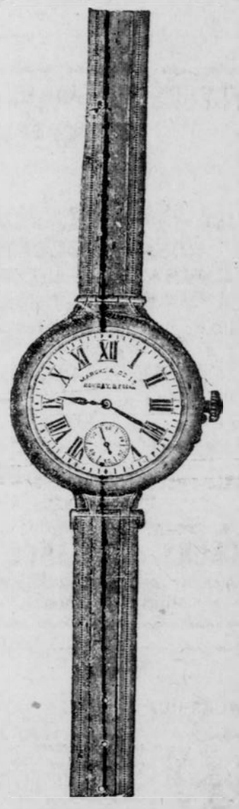

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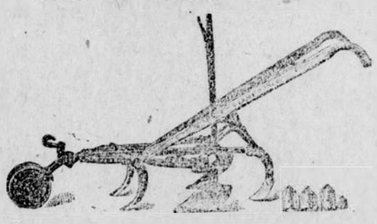

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